FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FROM THE NORTH-CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: It affords me pleasure to iuform you of an engagement which occurred on the 6th inst., at Franklin, Va., (a small town situated on the Seaboard & Roanoke Rail Road and on Blackwater River,) between four yankee gunboats and the 52d Reg't N. C. T. and five companies of the 59th Reg't N. C. T. (Col. Ferebee.) On the evening of the 3d inst., the four boats were seen puffing up the River and cast anchor about a mile below the village; three carried two guns each and one carried four. Our forces under the command of Col. J. K. Marshall were placed during the night on the banks of the river, concealed from the enemy's view by heavy timber and undergrowth. At early dawn the enemy commenced shelling the woods far and near; the bluffs upon which our forces were stationed were so high that he made but little progress in dislodging us. At sunrise our forces opened a leaden hail upon every man who made an appearance either on deck or at the port holes. Every man on deck fell the first round, consisting of twelve or fifteen men. Whenever the enemy showed himself at the guns our unerring marksmen picked them off with the same coolness as they would a squirrel. The fire was kept up on both sides for four hours, when the enemy, finding himself baffled and discomfited, retired down the river towards Suffolk, where I doubt not he buried at least an hundred of his number. At one o'clock, P. M. of the same day a land force appeared in sight of Franklin, consisting of four Reg'ts of Infantry, one of Cavalry, and six of Artillery. They opened upon the town with shot, shell and grape, to which Capt. Graham of the Petersburg Artillery replied effectively for three hours, with the only two pieces we had at that place. What damage was done the enemy in the last engagement we have no means of ascertaining. We captured from them a fine horse and equipage, also several overcoats which they had left in their hasty retreat before a force not exceeding a thousand men. Col. Marshall, who commanded our forces, was seen riding in every direction during the engagements regardless of the shot and shell which fell thick and fast around him, and displayed the same coolness as he does when drilling his Reg't. The safety of Franklin and our own security is all owing to the admirable manner in which Col. M. had posted his forces. Although it was the first time the 52d or 59th ever faced the enemy, they behaved like veterans; not a man flinched, but fired only when a yankee was to be seen. I believe it is the first engagement during the war where four gunboats have been repulsed by infantry alone. This was owing to the narrowness of the river and the steep bluffs where our forces were stationed. Our loss was two men severely wounded. It was doubtless the object of the enemy to attack us simultaneously by land and water, but their land forces did not arrive till their gunboats had been forced to retire to a position where our marksmen could not damage or annoy them. STANLY.

Oct. 5, 1862.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Oct. 8, 1862

Messrs. Editors:—The stock of goods on hand in this place is remarkably large under the circumstances, and I learn the same is the case in most other Southern towns. I understand there is more goods in Richmond than ever before. A man can buy almost any thing he wants here for money enough, which shows that the desired articles exist but are held at enormous rates. Immense quantities of goods have been smuggled in from the North under a system of connivance from both sides.

The 8th and 31st Reg'ts are still at Camp Mangum, the latter re-organized recently. Of the 8th is Col. H. M. Shaw of Currituck, Lieut. Col. W. J. Price of Wilmington, and Maj. George Williamson of Caswell. The companies are:

A, Capt. Hinton, Perquimons.
B, " Whitson, Currituck.
C, " McRae, N. Hanover, Edgecombe and Franklin.
D, " Rogers, Granville and Warren.
E, " Murchison, Cumberland.
F, " Jones, Warren.
G, " Yellowly, Pitt.
H, " Barrier, Cabarrus.
I, " Cobb, Alamance.
K, " Kinnerly, Rowan.

Col. Shaw and Capt. Whitson's company are still detained in the yankee lines.

Of the 31st is Col. J. V. Jordan of Newbern, Lt. Col. E R. Liles of Anson, (formerly Fowle of Raleigh,) and Maj. Jesse J. Yeates of Hertford. The companies:

A, Capt. Godwin, Robeson.
B, " Lindsay, (Liles) Anson.
C, " Long, Wake.
D, " Bryan, Wake.
E, " Allison, Orange.
F, " Knight, Martin.
G, " Pipkin, Hertford.
H, " Todd, Wake.
I, " McKay, Harnett.
K, " Whitley, Craven.

The Hospital at the Peace Institute is admirably managed. I cannot speak of the scientific and professional ability of the Physicians, as I am not a competent judge, but the outward management, discipline and system is superior to what I have seen in many other hospitals. It is in a new building not completed and intended for a Presbyterian Female College and named after a gentleman who exerted himself for the enterprise and gave a liberal donation. It is under charge of Dr. Hill of New Hanover, and Dr. Joe McConnaughy of Salisbury, and another whose name I do not know.

There is nothing new in the 'Spatch, 'Spress or 'Zaminer and but little of interest any way.

Truly Yours, LONG GRABS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CORE CREEK CHURCH, near Newbern, Oct. 4, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Thinking perhaps you would like to hear from an old friend of the Observer, and for the information of the parents and friends of the members of my company, I have concluded to write you a short article.

Our Reg't left Wilmington just in time to escape the awful scourge that has befallen that place. We proceeded to Kinston, where we have been stationed ever since until the 1st of October, when we were ordered to this place to check the advance of the enemy. When we arrived they had fled, as they keep well posted in regard to our movements through their spies and disloyal citizens, and I am sorry to say there are too many of the latter.

This is a splendid farming country, but it is enough to make the heart bleed to see the utter ruin and devastation that these vile yankees have wrought every where; every thing in the way of fruit, vegetables and produce of every kind has fallen into their hands; horses, mules and stock of all kinds have been taken from their rightful owners. In one instance, they went to a poor man's house only half a mile from where my company is now doing picket duty and took his only horse; he remonstrated, told them he was very poor, had eight children dependent on him; but to no avail; with a threat and an oath they left him. I understand that they have taken every horse between here and Newbern except a few belonging to Union men, and these they do not trouble.

Our regiment has returned to Kinston, expecting every day to be ordered to Richmond. We remain here and are within six miles of the yankee camp; can hear their drum for reveille and tattoo every morning and evening. When I relate what has occurred in this neighborhood for the last few days, you will be astonished that our Government is still ordering N. C. regiments to Virginia and leaving our people to the mercy of these ruthless wretches. Two yankees entered a respectable farmer's house a few day's ago, took him out into the yard and tied him fast to a tree, (I withhold his name,) then went into the house and forced his wife and grown daughter to allow them to stay all night. In the morning they said they might turn him loose after they had left, but threatened their lives if they told on them. I could relate many incidents besides this, that would mantle the cheek even of the vilest. They are burning the houses of defenceless widows, who perchance have sold or given the rebels (as they call us) a mouthful of eatables. There is a day of retribution, and I hope close at hand, for these miserable vagabonds.

I am getting ready for an attack, as there is no telling what minute they may give me a call. They attacked a company here a week ago, with the loss of three. I hope to do something more for them when they come.

The health of my company is very good and the boys are in fine spirits. Respectfully yours, &c

J. R. McDONALD.

Orange Guards—Battle of Sharpsburg.—The following extracts from a letter of an officer of this Company, dated Winchester, Va., Sept. 29th, says the Hillsboro' Recorder, will be read with interest:

Our Regiment, the 27th, has been on the march ever since we left Rapidan (Sept. 1st,) with the exception of four or five days last week, spent in camp near Martinsburg, Va. The Regiment went into the fight at Sharpsburg with 299 men and 26 officers, continued in battle seven hours, lost 187 men and 16 officers killed and wounded. Our men behaved well, and were highly complimented by every General on the field. Col. Cooke had command of it and the third Arkansas. Gen. Lee said that a charge made by these Regiments changed the fortunes of the day. In the crisis of the battle, the enemy brought up two pieces of artillery within 300 yards of us. Col. Cooke ordered a fire on them by our Company and three others, and before the pieces could be brought into action, we had killed every horse and half the men attached to them. A charge by these Regiments was then ordered, and executed with a loud yell. The enemy (34th N. Y. and 125th Penn.,) ran like sheep. We pursued near half a mile, but our ammunition giving out, and not being supported by other forces, we fell back to our original position, but in good order. We had fairly broken the enemy's line, and had we been supported, I think could have put them to rout. We lay on the battle-field that night and the next day. Lieut. Whitted was wounded when we fell back from the charge. Our Company (Orange Guards) went into the fight with 29 men (many of the others being exhausted by the previous service,) and had 23 killed and wounded; but several of the wounds were slight, and other men have returned to duty; we now number 45.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.—The Atlanta Confederacy says that $100 counterfeit Confederate Notes, with most of the defects of the former counterfeits remedied, have been detected there. These notes are of the same size as the genuine; the paper and engraving are almost exactly the same. The tests by which a careful observer can detect them are as follows:—

On the left hand end is a sailor standing up; above his head is a shield on which is inscribed: "Receivable in payment of all dues except export dues." in the genuine the lower point of this shield is about the 16th of an inch *above* the sailor's hat. In the counterfeit the point of the shield is *imperfect;* the *point* is not made. If perfect, it would come down lower than the top of the hat. In the genuine the point is nearly over the centre of the sailor's head—a little to the left; in the counterfeit, the point of the shield (if it had the point) would be over the left hand side of the sailor's hat *brim,* or near where the brim joins the crown of the hat. This defect in the point of the shield, and its being placed further *to the left* of the sailor's head, and extending lower down and not directly *above* the head as in the genuine, is the most prominent mark of distinction.

In the genuine the left hand hind wheel of the wagon has the spokes centering to the hub, *at the corner of the wagon bed or body.* In the counterfeit the hub appears to be *behind the bed* and out of sight—the point where the spokes converge at the hub or axle, being concealed from the view by the bed of the wagon.

The signatures are a quick test to those who know and have the run of all of them; but only bankers, or men who handle money largely, can make this a test. Nearly all of them appear to be forgeries to a practiced eye. They are cramped and bear evidence of being slowly written, in order the better to imitate the genuine. They are in a heavier hand and blacker ink. A man skilled in such matters can see at once that they are written by an *effort,* and not by a free, easy, *natural* hand.

We have seen only one counterfeit fifty, though several have been detected in this city. They are also a superior imitation of the genuine—so perfect that we are unable to discover any striking points or dissimilarity, save perhaps one. The bill before us is signed "A. W. Gray, for Treasurer." The word "for" is in small common italics, and "Treasurer" is in small capitals, thus "*for* TREASURER." In the counterfeit, the hair line on which the signature is written passes across the "*f*" in the word "*for*" and touches the tops of the letters "*or.*" In the genuine the word "*for*" is *below* the line on which the signature is written. It crosses the upper portion of the "*f,*" but does not touch the "*or,*" being *above* them. This is the only distinction we are able to describe that we think can be comprehended by readers generally. The mallet is made black, the sailor's disheveled hair is smoothed down, the handle on the iron box is right, and the woman's head is in the right place. All the points of difference are remedied, so that only an experienced person can detect them by their general appearance.

In its next subsequent issue the Confederacy says that it has since seen "several genuine bills which have the lower point of the shield defective; so this turns out to be no certain test. We noticed, however, that the shield was not as much to the left as in the counterfeit; but, as we said, it is no certain test."

We are glad to learn from the Confederacy of the 7th that seven extensive operators in the counterfeits have been arrested in Mississippi. They are Kentuckians, who had provided themselves with $200,000 of counterfeits, with which they went to Texas, purchased 7500 cattle, 20 negroes, fine horses and carriages, &c. Returning with these to Vicksburg, they commenced a system of extravagant expenditures which excited suspicion, in the midst of which a dispatch from the Governor of Texas ordered their arrest. They will undoubtedly be hanged. The cattle have been taken by the government, which will pay the Texan owners for them in good money.

Counterfeits.—Our returned prisoners say that in the North, newsboys and pea-nut peddlers in cities and on railways, sell counterfeits of our Treasury notes the same as they do the Herald, and no doubt with the connivance and encouragement of the Government. They will sell any one a hundred dollar bill or a five dollar bill for five cents. Some persons supply themselves with large quantities and come among us to impose it upon our people. Their object is to break down the credit of the Confederate States and thus assist in subduing the "rebellion."—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

Lincoln's Proclamation in East Tennessee.—CHATTANOOGA Oct. 6.—Hon. Thos. A. R. Nelson [heretofore a Unionist] has come out in a long address to the people of East Tennessee, condemning the recent proclamation of Lincoln, and declaring it the most outrageous act of usurpation ever contemplated in Europe or America.

He says: "I shall feel it my duty to encourage the most persevering and determined resistance against the tyrants and usurpers of the Federal Administration, who have blasted our hopes, and are seeking to destroy the last vestige of freedom among us. Let every man who is able to fight buckle on his armour, and without waiting for the slow process of conscription, at once volunteer to aid in the struggle against the usurpers. God will not prosper a man or government which heretofore pretended to wage war for the Constitution, but now throws off the mask and sets it at defiance."

The address will have great effect in East Tennessee, and the distinguished author will soon raise a regiment.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1862.

THE NEWS.—There is no very startling news by the papers this morning. What there is is all good. See the proper headings.

We are very sorry to say that telegraphic dispatches received at Raleigh report disaster at the South. Passengers from Raleigh this morning report the reception of a dispatch that Gen. Van Dorn has been defeated at Corinth. And a gentleman in Raleigh adds the following to a letter received by one of the Editors of this paper this morning:

"Bad news from the South. Van Dorn has been badly whipped. Very great slaughter."

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.—From what we have lately heard we are led soon to expect great and glorious events in this far off region. Gen. Holmes is said to have a large army of as good fighting material as the world affords, well clothed, well shod and abundantly fed, only waiting for arms, which are on the way to them, to make a movement which will speedily drive away every yankee from Arkansas and Missouri.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFICER DEAD.—The 3d Regiment has been peculiarly unfortunate, in the loss of both officers and men. At Richmond, Col. Gaston Meares was killed; he was succeeded by Lieut. Colonel (his brother-in-law,) Wm. L. DeRosset, and in the very next battle, that at Sharpsburg, he too fell, wounded in the hip, it was hoped not mortally; but we regret to hear that he has since died of the wound. They were both of Wilmington, and we learn were both excellent officers, brave and skilful. The families of both have been deeply afflicted; two brothers in each family have fallen, to say nothing of loss of near relatives.

HEALTH OF FAYETTEVILLE.—We are authorized by the Mayor to state, that there has been no case of fever here since the three from Wilmington heretofore reported by him, and that the town is unusually healthy.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—The Company having contracted with Messrs. Washington and Co. to grade 10 miles of the track of this road to Ore Hill, these gentlemen advertise for laborers, and for sub-Contractors to take a portion of the work. See their advertisements. It is their desire to employ a large force, so as to complete the grading by the 1st of July next.

WHAT ARE THE LADIES DOING?—Again we ask this question, in view of the dreadful picture of actual and anticipated suffering, presented by the army correspondent of the Savannah Republican, whose letter we copy. He is on the spot and sees what is the condition of our gallant soldiers, and what will be their wants. Shall these wants be supplied? or will our people disgrace themselves by leaving their defenders to suffer the rigors of winter without such provision as is possible to save them from suffering, sickness and death? As the Republican says:—

"We have never yet transferred to these columns a letter from our special army correspondent, which we desired so earnestly to impress upon the attention and hearts of the people of the South as that which we publish to-day. The heart of every patriot will bleed as his eyes pass over the record of suffering and distress. In Heaven's name let it not be a record of our shame!

"Let the people go to work—all the people, men, women and children—and do something for the brave, yet naked and half-starved soldier who is fighting for their liberties. Many are able to do very much and a little from all will place the entire army beyond the reach of want and suffering. Let it be given and promptly. We tremble for our noble troops when we think of the approaching winter.

"To work efficiently, there must be union and organization among the people. Then, let Soldier's Aid Associations be formed in every county and neighborhood of the Confederate States—the smaller the district the better—and let all lend a helping hand to the good cause. Let the men supply the money and the materials and the women see that the latter are wrought into comforts for the soldier. With but half an effort, even in spite of the great scarcity that pervades the whole country, we can place our army beyond the reach of want.

"Begin immediately, work diligently, and work without ceasing."

As confirmation, if confirmation be needed, of the statements of the Republican's correspondent, we copy the following closing paragraph of a letter from the 48th N. C. Reg't, which we find in the last Charlotte Democrat:—

"Our boys have only one suit of clothing, (well worn), and very little bed clothing, having left them behind in our retreat, and not a blanket for every half-dozen men, and many of them barefooted. They are half starved, half clothed, hard marched, hard fought, and still are cheerful and make but little complaint. Something must be done for them, in the way of bed-clothing in particular, and that quickly."

A STIRRING EXHORTATION.—The Richmond Enquirer, copying the glowing compliments of the London Times and other English papers to our brave troops, (see last Observer,) adds as follows:—

"It is a pleasing privilege thus to publish to our brave soldiers and to our rulers and statesmen, the praises they have won even in distant lands. That fame is large which thus fills the world! Oh, how it will glow on the page of history! Nothing is requisite to crown it with everlasting glory but the continued display of wise councils and the patient endurance of privations and hardships for a little longer! Those who love to praise the noble and the courageous, would almost weep tears of blood if in the least we should falter now, when a thousand signs tell us that our cause is won!

"A whaler, when he drives in his harpoon, watches to see the effect. If the huge fish spout blood, then he knows that he has touched "*his life,*" and that his prize is secure. We are encouraged now by equivalent signs on the part of our enemy. The time was when a defeat would but arouse his fury and redouble his energies. Time was when, if we destroyed ten thousand of his men, he would swiftly replace them by ten times ten thousand. The dart stung him but had not then touched his vitals. It merely enraged him.

"That time is past. The monster now spouts blood! Defeat now disheartens and intimidates and weakens our enemy. His money-changers have taken the alarm. His soldiers are hard to bring forward. It requires urging now, and he orders the draft but is afraid to execute it. His people are divided, and distracted. Again we say the whale is spouting blood. Europe sees it, and daily declares it. We see it and know it. Renew then your zeal and courage, citizens and soldiers of the Confederacy! Plan with your utmost wisdom, ye statesmen and rulers! Display all your skill and daring, ye Generals, and all your heroism and endurance, ye fame-crowned soldiers! And let those whose duties are at home, the wives, whose husbands are in the war, and the maidens, whose brothers and lovers are fighting for them; the aged fathers and mothers, who wait to hear the footstep of their sons; let them all still manifest that noble fortitude and patriotism, which have made them the boast of their country, and the pride and inspiration of the soldiers. Let them still encourage the soldier's zeal by their kindnesses and their smiles and their praises. The end of our troubles approaches and the result is sure, for the whale is spouting blood."

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday afternoon, Edmund J. Lilly, Esq. was elected President, to fill vacancy occasioned by death of the late John D. Starr, Esq.

52D N. C. TROOPS.—An officer in the Richmond company writes us that the health of the troops is better than a few weeks ago, and the men in good spirits.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Saturday, the House Bill providing that men between 35 and 45 subject to enrollment may volunteer into any regiment they may select was tabled (defeated.) In the House, a bill was passed authorizing a detail of 2000 shoemakers from the army to be placed at suitable points and employed in making Army shoes. The detailed men will receive in addition to pay and rations, pay for extra duty and 35 cents for each pair of shoes made. The exemption bill agreed upon by the Conference Committee was adopted and is published elsewhere. The vote was as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Arrington, Atkins, Baldwin, Batson, Boteler, Boyce, E. M. Bruce, Chambers, Clapp, Clark, Collier, Conrad, Cook, Dargan, DeJarnett, Dupre, Farrow, Freeman, Garland, Garnett, Goode, Graham, Hartridge, Heiskill, Hilton, Holcomb, Holt, Johnson, Kenner, McDowell, McRae, Miles, Pugh, Royston, Russell, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, Wright of Tenn., Mr. Speaker—40.

Nays.—Messrs. Ashe, Ayer, Bonham, Bridgers, Chilton, Clopton, Curry, Foote, Foster, Gardenhier, Gartrell, Hanly, Herbert, Kenan of Ga., Kenan of N. C., Lander, Marshall, McQueen, Menees, Perkins, Ralls, Smith of Ala., Smith of N. C., Swann, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, Welch—28.

The day of adjournment was again changed, to Monday 13th inst.

On Monday, the Senate passed a bill for the repayment to North Carolina of the excess of war tax paid—$111,117. The House Bill increasing pay of privates and non-commissioned officers $4 per month was passed, 14 to 6, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs Baker, Davis, Haynes, Henry, Hunter, Johnson, Lewis, Michel, Peyton, Phelan, Preston, Semmes, Sparrow and Yancey—14.

Nays—Messrs. Clark, Clay, Hill, Oldham, Orr and Wigfall—6.

The House debated the Tax Bill, which proposed to levy a tax of 20 per cent. on all incomes of $500 and upwards, issuing in return certificates bearing 6 per cent. interest. The bill was defeated, and the committee of Ways and Means instructed to report another.

On Tuesday, the Senate passed the House bill to detail 2000 shoemakers from the army. The House passed a Senate bill for the acceptance of certain regiments, &c., to which was added an amendment permitting the acceptance of companies, regiments, and battalions, organized before Dec. 1st next, in Middle and West Tennessee, and North Carolina east of the W. & W. Road, which may elect their officers for the first election; vacancies afterwards to be filled by the President under the Conscript Act. Also, the bill to repay North Carolina excess of war tax.

MCCLELLAN ON HIS AND OUR LOSSES.—On the 29th ult. Gen. McClellan sent a long dispatch to his government, stating his losses at Boonesboro' and Sharpsburg, on the 14th and 17th Sept., at 2443 killed, 11,222 wounded, and 1116 missing. Total 14,796. He tells this in a few lines, and then devotes three or four times as much space to the Confederate losses, which he sums up at 4,500 killed, 18,742 wounded, and 5,000 prisoners, including 1200 wounded. "It may be safely concluded, therefore, (says he,) that the rebel army lost at least 30,000 of their best troops during their campaign in Maryland."

All this may be very satisfactory to the yankees, but we wonder if they will not ask why, if McClellan was strong enough to attack Lee at Sharpsburg, and lost less than 15,000 there, whilst Lee lost 30,000, why, we say, is he not strong enough to attack Lee again at Winchester? His failure to follow up so decided a victory, gives the lie to his whole story of losses, which might be more nearly correct if reversed, viz: yankee loss 30,000, Confederate loss 14,796.

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."—Another instance of yankee *kindness* to the negro has come to hand. At the Nashville (Tenn.) Theatre the crowd was so great on one night of performance that the privates of the 10th Ohio regiment filled the negro gallery, assaulted and beat every negro present, and pitched them all down stairs. After the performance, and again the next morning (Sunday) the Ohio soldiers hunted up the negroes, and beat every one they could find, especially "those dressed in Federal uniform." Among the incidents were the following:—

"Deputy Marshal Steele probably saved the life of a negro by advising him to take off his coat, when the soldiers around tore it into atoms, having previously knocked the negro down several times to make him take off his clothes. They caught another negro in uniform, and literally stripped it off, leaving him to escape well covered with bruises and only partially covered with rags."

RAGS.—We have the following note from a country merchant:—

"I saw in a late number of the Observer, that you were making some remarks about the scarcity of Rags. I can readily answer why they are not more plentiful. The small price offered by the *Paper Mills* is no inducement for persons to carry them to market. If the owners of Mills will bid up a little they will soon be supplied."

Before the above came to hand five cents a lb. had been offered by Mr. Murphy. See his advertisement. This is nearly double the old price.

CASTOR OIL.—The scarcity of this valuable medicine induced the papers generally last Spring to urge the cultivation of the plant from which it is made. The first response we have heard is from Jos. A. Worth, Esq. of this town, who planted enough to make nearly 100 bottles of oil. He desired to purchase the Beans from others who have cultivated them. See his advertisement.

CHANGE OF NAME.—At the time that a Post Office was established at Lillington in Harnett county, the name of the office at Lillington in New Hanover county was changed to Hilton.

DEATH OF A CONFEDERATE BRIGADIER.—Brig. Gen. W. D. Smith died in Charleston, on Saturday last. He was a native of Augusta, a graduate of West Point, and distinguished in the U. S. and C. S. armies. He was 36 years of age.

The Fever.—Fifty-seven new cases are reported as having occurred yesterday and one physician to hear from. We learn that there were only 5 interments yesterday in Oakdale Cemetry, which would indicate a decreased mortality.

We think we have noticed a fact to which we would invite the attention of the medical profession, as it might be worth while to verify it. It has struck us that cases up on "the hill," that is, the higher part of town—say as high as Fourth street, are much more apt to recover than those in the lower part. The same thing we have been told by old citizens was noticed during the former visit of the epidemic in 1821 or '22. We think we have been told so by one of the lamented victims of the present pestilence, who passed safely through that, Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq. Citizens who are taken, should, at the very first, if they can secure a place in an elevated situation, go or be carried there. Of course this is only practicable at the very outset of the disease.

P. S. Since writing the above, all the reports from the Physicians have been received. The number of new cases on yesterday reached 64, being the largest number yet reported. It is proper to state that this includes cases reported by one Physician who has not before made any report—Dr. Cutlar.

Wilmington Journal, 7th.

Dismissed.—The President of the United States has formally dismissed Commander G. H. Preble from the rolls of the navy, for permitting Capt. Maffitt's ship, the Florida, to run the blockade and get into port at Mobile.

WAR NEWS.

Fighting near Suffolk.—FRANKLIN, VA., Oct. 3—6½ P. M.—We have just driven the enemy back. They attacked us in the morning in their gunboats, and in the afternoon made a demonstration on our front. J. K. MARSHALL,
Colonel Com'dg Franklin.

From Florida.—BALDWIN, Oct. 3.—The enemy attacked our battery on the St. Johns, on the 1st instant, and after an hour's engagement were repulsed.

LAKE CITY, Oct. 3.—Ten gunboats are in the St. John's. The enemy landed in the rear of our battery yesterday afternoon, and our boys had a hard fight with them.

BALDWIN, Friday night, Oct. 3.—Our troops began to evacuate the bluff last night about one or two o'clock, crossing the river. The last boat load crossed about 8 o'clock this morning. They did not see or engage the Yankees, except Chambers' company, who met twenty of the enemy's pickets and drove them back. All our troops are at Jacksonville.

BALDWIN, Oct. 3.—11½ p. m.—The train from Jacksonville, just arrived at Baldwin, brings Harrison's and Westcott's companies. The troops will be massed at Baldwin. The train will be moving troops all night, to get them all at Baldwin by daylight.

The Yankee transports are at Jacksonville, supposed to be unloading troops. They fired on our pickets, and it is expected they will burn the town. Our forces left the bluff in great haste, some leaving their hats and shoes. The transports are supposed to have about 3,000 men on board. The guns of the artillery companies were on this side of the river, or else they would not have been saved.

AUGUSTA, October 6.—The Savannah papers of this morning contain a despatch from Baldwin, Florida, dated 4th instant, stating that the Confederates evacuated their batteries near Jacksonville, on the approach of the Yankees. Two gunboats came up to the city—one returned down the river. None of the enemy had landed at Jacksonville up to 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

Battle at Corinth.—RICHMOND, Oct. 7.—The following official telegram was received Sunday night by Gen. Cooper:

HOLLY SPRINGS, Oct. 5.—By direction of Maj. Gen. Van Dorn, I beg leave to forward to you, by telegraph from Holly Springs, the following despatch:

WIRT ADAMS, Col. Com'dg Cavalry.
HEADQ'RS FORCES NEAR CORINTH, Oct. 3—5.30 P. M.

To Col. Wirt. Adams: Have driven the enemy from every position. We are within three quarters of a mile of Corinth. Enemy huddled together about town; some on the extreme left trying to hold possession. So far, all glorious, and our men behaved nobly. Loss, I am afraid, is heavy. It is nearly night. Lovell's and Price's troops have our thanks.

EARL VAN DORN, Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

Latest From Corinth.—MOBILE, Oct. 7.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tupelo, 6th. P. M., says:

Nothing reliable from Corinth since Van Dorn's dispatch. A courier arrived to-day, says that on the 4th, our troops drove the enemy from and occupied their entrenchments, but afterwards were forced to fall back from the town. Heavy cannonading was heard yesterday from points above here. The fight must have been most bloody. A courier is hourly expected from the scene of conflict.

Gen. Ed. Price, an exchanged prisoner, son of General Sterling Price, arrived here to-day from Memphis, which place he left on the 1st. He represents the enemy 40,000 strong, with 70 pieces of artillery, strongly posted at Corinth. They were fully posted as to our movements, and anticipated an attack from Van Dorn and Price. Sherman, at Memphis, knew their exact whereabouts.

GEN. LEE'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

RICHMOND, Oct. 8.—Gen. Lee has issued the following address to his soldiers. He recounts their achievements with eloquence, and delivers to them the thanks of the President, and bestows, in feeling terms, the praise they have so well earned:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Oct. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 116.

In reviewing the achievements of the army during the present campaign, the Commanding General cannot withhold the expression of his admiration of the indomitable courage it has displayed in battle, and its cheerful endurance of privation and hardship on the march.

Since your great victories around Richmond you have defeated the enemy at Cedar Mountain, expelled him from the Rappahannock, and, after a conflict of three days, utterly repulsed him on the Plains of Manassas, and forced him to take shelter within the fortifications around his capital.

Without halting for repose, you crossed the Potomac, stormed the heights of Harper's Ferry, made prisoners of more than eleven thousand men, and captured upwards of seventy pieces of artillery, all their small arms and other munitions of war.

While one corps of the army was thus engaged, the other insured its success by arresting at Boonsboro' the combined armies of the enemy, advancing under their favorite General to the relief of their beleaguered comrades.

On the field of Sharpsburg, with less than one third his numbers, you resisted from daylight until dark the whole army of the enemy, and repulsed every attack along his entire front of more than four miles in extent.

The whole of the following day you stood prepared to resume the conflict on the same ground, and retired next morning, without molestation, across the Potomac.

Two attempts subsequently made by the enemy to follow you across the river have resulted in his complete discomfiture, and being driven back with loss.

Achievements such as these demand much valor and patriotism. History records few examples of greater fortitude and endurance than this army has exhibited; and I am commissioned by the President to thank you in the name of the Confederate States for the undying fame you have won for their arms.

Much as you have done, much more remains to be accomplished. The enemy again threatens us with invasion, and to your tried valor and patriotism the country looks with confidence for deliverance and safety; your past exploits give assurance that this confidence is not misplaced. R. E. LEE, Gen'l Comd'g.

From Northern Virginia.—The following official despatch was received last evening:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Camp on Washington's Run, Oct. 2d, 1862

Gen. S. Cooper, Adj't & Insp'r Gen. C. S. A., Richmond, Va.

General—The enemy's cavalry, under Gen. Pleasanton, with six pieces of artillery, drove back our pickets yesterday, in front of Shepherdstown. The 9th Virginia Cavalry, which was on picket, repulsed the enemy several times, by vigorous charges, disputing the ground step by step, back to the main body. By the time his artillery reached him, Col. N. H. F Lee, who was in command of the Brigade, was obliged to place it on the west bank of the Opequon, on the flank of the enemy as he approached Martinsburg.

Gen. Hampton's Brigade had retired through Martinsburg, on the Tuscarora road, when Gen Stuart arrived and made dispositions to attack. Lee's Brigade was advanced immediately, and Hampton's ordered forward. The enemy retired at the approach of Lee along the Shepherdstown road, and was driven across the Potomac by the cavalry, with a severe loss, and darkness alone prevented it from being a signal victory. His rear was overtaken and put to flight, our cavalry charging in gallant style under a severe fire of artillery, routing squadron after squadron, killing a number, wounding more, and capturing several. He was driven through Shepherdstown, and crossed the river after dark, in no case standing a hand to hand conflict, but relying upon his artillery and carbines at long range for protection.

I regret to add that we lost one Lieutenant and several privates.

I am, most respectfully, your ob't servant,
R. E. LEE, Gen. Com'g.

From the Kanawha Valley.—A letter in the Lynchburg Republican, from Charleston, 2d inst., says that General Loring is still at that place. The army is encamped on the river below town. The yankees made a dash on Gen. Jenkins' command a few days ago, at Buffalo, supposing he was napping. The attack was made early in the morning by some 500 cavalry and infantry, while the valley was covered with fog. They approached close enough to be seen, when Gen. J. let loose upon them with a howitzer, which scattered them like chaff. Our forces pursued them about nine miles, but owing to the dense fog, thought it prudent to stop pursuit, for fear of falling into an ambush.

It is reported that our cavalry have three steamboats blockaded at the mouth of the river, or near Guyandotte. The yankees ran them aground on the opposite side of the Ohio, where they now are, in consequence of the low stage of the water, unable to get them loose, and our forces too small there to take them.

Items from the North.—A dispatch in the Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 4th dated at Louisville, Ky., on the 3d, says that the Confederates have evacuated Frankfort, and "are reported as being, 10,000 strong, on the Southern bank of the East fork of Salt river. They are fortifying their positions among hills and receiving heavy reinforcements, some say as high as 40,000 men. Our advance occupies the Northern bank of the river, and it is waiting to-day for the main body of our army to come up. A fight is anticipated to-morrow."

Four days later news from Europe is published. No news of interest. Garibaldi has signified his purpose to return to America as soon as his wound is healed and join the Yankee army.

France has energetically protested against the capture of the ship La Manche, at New Orleans.

The substitute for cotton, which attracted so much attention, consists of fibres of a marine plant known as the Bertrea Marince, or common grass wrack.

The Manchester Cotton Supply, at its annual meeting, took a hopeful view of the capacity of India, but denounced the obstructive policy of the Indian Government.

War Prices.—Virginia salt sold in Atlanta, Friday last, at $65 per sack. Liverpool was held at $125!

The arrival of the steamer California with army supplies, at a Confederate port, is reported. It is also reported, with some grounds of direct probability, that the Alabama (290) has arrived.—*Chas. Courier, 7th.*

It is stated, as a fact worthy of notice, that Gen. Starke is the only instance in the Confederate service of a private rising to a brigadier. He served as a private at Pensacola, was made adjutant, became colonel of a Virginia regiment, and was promoted to a brigadier for gallantry in the battles around Richmond.

Charleston Mercury.

POTATOES AND PEAS.—A letter from Moore county says that "it is exceedingly dry, and is cutting the Potato and Pea crop short."

The Ticket agents of the N. C. Railroad, it is said, have been instructed not to take Confederate 20s, 50s, and 100s. This is wrong, because it is calculated to depreciate Confederate notes.

Salisbury Watchman.

Personal.—Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, is in Richmond. He visited the Hall of the House of Representatives, yesterday.

Richmond Whig, 7th.

Dear Apples.—The fact deserves to be recorded that some of the Italian fruit venders, in this city, are asking six dollars per dozen for apples!

Rich'd Whig.

MARRIED,

On the 21st August, near Laurel Hill, by Rev. D. Johnson, DAN'L W. MIDDLETON to Miss KATE McMILLAN.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on Thursday the 25th ult., at the residence of his son, John C. McEachern, MALCOLM McEACHERN, in the 80th year of his age.

N. C. Presbyterian copy.

In Robeson county, on the 21st ult., in the 22d year of his age, ANGUS, son of Lauchlin McNeill.

In Rowan county, Sept. 30th, in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. CHRISTIAN ELIZABETH McKENZIE, daughter of Allen McCaskill of Moore county.

In Robeson county, on the 9th ult., Mr. N. R. McLEOD, aged about 60 years.

In Wadesboro', on the 23d ult., of yellow fever, (contracted in Wilmington,) Major JAS. S. KENDALL, of the 26th Reg't N. C. Troops.

On 1st inst., Miss BETTIE ASHE, daughter of Dr. E. F. Ashe.

On Wrightsville Sound, on the 1st inst., Mrs. MARY JANE FRESHWATER, widow of the late Thos. Freshwater, aged about 55 years.

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst., of the prevailing sickness, Mr. DAVID SMITH. He was a kind husband and an affectionate father. He leaves a wife and two children. We hope their loss is his gain. The Lord will be a father to the widow and the orphans.

Also on the 3d inst., of yellow fever, Mrs. MARY JANE, wife of Mr. Daniel Driscol, aged 25 years, 3 months and 18 days. She leaves a husband and 3 small children to mourn her death.

Also on the 7th inst., of yellow fever, Mrs. ANN POWERS, aged about 38 years.

In Wilmington, on the 6th inst., JAMES BURR McHENRY, infant and only child of J. and C. McCormick, aged 8 weeks.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Near Laurinbur

THE SECOND BATTLE OF CORINTH.

TUPELO, Oct 7.—The battle at Corinth was a most bloody one. Our forces gained repeated success on Friday and Saturday, occupying a portion of the enemy's breastworks. They also gained the town, but the enemy held out stubbornly on his left until reinforcements arrived, when, on Sunday, they fell upon Gen. Van-Dorn in overwhelming numbers, forcing us to relinquish our positions, and to retreat. The fight continued almost uninterruptedly during Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. The slaughter on both sides is described as unparalleled.

Having driven in the enemy's skirmishers, the combined forces of Van-Dorn and Price attacked them in their entrenchments, at 9 A. M., Friday, [the 3d inst.] driving them out, capturing nine pieces of artillery, and continued repulsing them—slowly driving them back until night. Our loss was heavy during the day. Phifer's and Green's bridgades suffering most. Gen. Martin was killed. Cols. McFarland and Green, of Missouri, severely wounded.

At 4 o'clock Saturday morning, the enemy opened with heavy artillery. At 8 o'clock, we advanced, capturing several siege guns. Green's brigade again suffered heavily, being the first to enter the town. Cabell's brigade charged the fort on College Hill. The enemy reserved their fire until they were within thirty yards, then opened a murderous fire, repulsing them with great loss.

Information being received that the army at Bolivar, 20,000 strong, was marching via Pocahontas on our rear, a retreat was ordered at 10 A. M. Our forces were somewhat disorganized, but brought off part of the captured artillery and our wounded and baggage, falling back ten miles to Cypress Creek.

At 8 o'clock Sunday, Col. —— commenced skirmishing with the Yankee force from Bolivar at Pocahontas, and fell back one mile, when he was reinforced by Whitfield's Legion and a section of artillery, and afterwards by Maury's division, which was also reinforced, but the whole of the force proved insufficient and was driven back—the enemy burning the bridge, and trapping Maury's brigade and four pieces of artillery. Van-Dorn and Villipigue coming up relieved Maury and captured a brigade of their captors, and thirteen pieces of artillery. The enemy were then driven to Matamoras, and our army continued their retreat to Ripley over the road our baggage train had passed.

Our loss in all the engagements is estimated at 5,000 and the enemy's much heavier. The loss at Pocahontas was equal to that at Corinth. Our loss may be over estimated, as stragglers were numbered by the thousand, and the retreat was not very orderly. We lost four pieces of artillery. We captured 350 prisoners at Corinth, who were brought off. The enemy made no attempt to follow up from Corinth, nor did the Bolivar force, after their defeat at Davis's bridge.

Van Dorn was conspicuous for daring, and Price, as usual, felt at home in the Sunday shower, each escaping unhurt. Price's command was the first in the entrenchments. Maury's division suffered the heaviest loss. Gen. Cabell sustained severe loss, and acted most gallantly. The enemy fought determinedly, and were manœuvred splendidly. Rosecrans commanded in person.

Our army are perfectly safe, and no fears are entertained of their being followed by the crippled Yankees. We will be quickly organized and ready for another combat.

One of our Generals writes that Maury's division will not muster more than one brigade. Cabell's brigade has not more than 450 men left. Gen. Martin, of the 4th brigade, (chiefly Mississippians,) was killed.

TUPELO, Oct. 8.—All the sick and wounded are being sent over the Mississippi Central Railroad. It will be some days before lists can be obtained.

Fears are entertained that the enemy may make a demonstration on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, but it is doubtful.

The Memphis Bulletin, of the 7th, says Rosecrans telegraphs the loss on the Federal side as being severe, particularly in officers, but no comparison with that of the enemy.

The guerillas captured a freight train near Bethel Station loaded with commissary stores.

Battle of Corinth.—War has its vicissitudes, from which we are not exempt. After a series of unbroken victories, it falls to our lot to record a reverse. On Friday last Gen. Van Dorn, having joined his own forces with those of Price and Lovell, attacked the enemy at Corinth. A desperate struggle ensued. Friday and Saturday the enemy were driven. On Sunday he was heavily reinforced; and Van Dorn, unable to meet this addition of fresh troops, was himself forced to yield the field of contest.

Our army is stated to be near Ripley. Ripley is a small village about the centre of Tippah county, Mississippi; and, by the scale of the map, about 25 miles southwest of Corinth. Our retreat would seem to have been made in good order, from the moderate claim which the enemy makes of prisoners taken—from 700 to 1000.

On all sides the fight is represented as being a very bloody one.

We must wait for further facts and explanations before forming an opinion as to its full merits. Corinth was a strongly fortified place, and the enemy thus had a great advantage. It is conceded by the enemy that our troops exhibited great valor. They, therefore, deserve our praise. Let us be the more careful to give it to them, because of their misfortune. We tender these brave men our sympathies in their reverse as cordially and affectionately as we would have congratulated them in case of success. Our flag has been forced back, but so long as its defenders are brave and enduring, it is not dishonored! Better luck next time!

Let this failure of our attempt have only the effect of stimulating our energies and inflaming our courage! The truly brave man always rises with the occasion. The check which our arms has received must be redeemed. It must be redeemed promptly, for the winter is coming. Do let us all forget if but for a moment, the microscopic search after flaws in the administration of our Government, and give our wisest thoughts and most earnest attention, and most anxious zeal, and most untiring and self-sacrificing exertions, towards beating back the enemy. Let the people maintain a brave and resolute spirit, and respond with zeal and readiness to the necessities of the country. Let us lose no time in idly deploring our late solitary repulse, but rather let us send word to the men at Ripley, to keep up their courage and try again, and that we will support them!—*Rich'd Enquirer, 9th.*

From the Dispatch of the 10th inst.

We do not wish to understate the serious consequences that may result from the repulse at Corinth. It may interfere with the operations of Gen. Bragg, by enabling Rosecranz to unite with Buell, and thus derange the whole plan of campaign in the West and Southwest. We say this is possible; but upon a more careful perusal of the telegram published by us yesterday, it seems to us by no means probable. While the blow has been heavy, it does not appear to be so heavy as it appeared to us to be when we first read the telegram.

It appears that Van-Dorn was successful the first day, (Friday,) and that he captured nine pieces of cannon. On the second day, (Saturday,) after severe fighting in the morning, he fell back upon hearing that 20,000 fresh troops were marching to gain his rear, carrying with him a part of the captured artillery. On Sunday, after a severe battle in retreat, the enemy captured Maury's brigade, but this capture seems to have been temporary; for we are told that Van Dorn and Villipigue afterwards came up, and not only re-captured Maury's men, but took a whole brigade of their captors. Such is the substance of the telegram, which adds that the enemy were driven back to Matamoras, and that our army resumed its march. The enemy it seems, took four pieces of canuon and we brought off a portion of the nine we had captured. The enemy claims 700 prisoners. The telegram claims that we brought off 350 from Corinth. If we have these, and the brigade we are said to have captured, the balance is in our favor. The telegram says that we lost 5,000 men, and the enemy many more, and that our army is safe and reorganizing.

We do not mean to extenuate the severity of the disaster to which our arms have been subjected. We simply wish the public to understand exactly how great it was; not to exaggerate it in their imagination, or to be deluded into the belief that it was greater than it really was. It is serious enough, under any aspect; but not nearly so serious as at first sight it appeared, if this telegram speak the truth. We were repulsed by overwhelming numbers, after having been completely victorious. We killed of the enemy more than he killed for us. We took more of his prisoners than he took of ours. We retreated to a place of safety, and the enemy in attempting to pursue us was repulsed with loss. This, with the lights before us, we judge to be the sum total of the affair. Since the enemy was unable to pursue us to Ripley, it is hardly probable that he will be able either to join Buell, or make further progress in the interior of Mississippi, without being seriously impeded in his operations by the reorganized army of Gen. Van Dorn.

More Brilliant Exploits of the Yankees.—QUANTICO NEAR DUMFRIES, VA., Oct. 3, 1862.—*To the Editors of the Enquirer:*—On Sunday last a scouting party of 160 Yankee cavalry, commanded by a Major Lee, of New York, surrounded the village of Dumfries and searched for sick soldiers, but found none. They arrested Messrs Wm. F. McConchie and Newton Harper, formerly of Alexandria, stole several horses, and left for Alexandria. Mr. McC. was released next day. Mr. Harper was sent on to Washington. The Yankees were piloted by a man named Stiles, from Fairfax, Thomas Smoot, of Occoquan, and Thomas Lamb, an old Yankee settler, two and a half miles above Dumfries. The Yankee settlers in Prince William, who professed sympathy with the South last year, and made small fortunes by trading with the Southern soldiers, with few exceptions have proved spies and traitors to the Southern cause. A number have left the State since the last battle of Manassas.

On Monday last a party of Yankees landed at Ship Point, under protection of three gunboats, and proceeded to destroy the batteries and guns at that point. They have been employed all the week blowing up the works at Ship Point and Cockpit Point. Women and children were shelled and fired upon from muskets while driving up their cows. The commander of the expedition reports to Secretary Welles a glowing description of this "*gallant achievement*" of the Federal navy. According to this Yankee account, they defeated a party of our cavalry (old women and children, driving up their cows,) and blew up the "bomb-proof" batteries!

From information received through different channels from Washington, I am satisfied that Lincoln contemplates making a naval attack upon the fortifications below Richmond. They are collecting a large fleet of iron-clad and other gunboats, to be commanded by Com. Wilkes.

When Gen. Lee first crossed into Maryland the Yankee government were so frightened that they kept a gunboat at the Navy Yard, under steam day and night, to escape in; and I have no doubt the old dirt batteries on the Potomac were destroyed for fear we should again blockade the Potomac and cut off their retreat.

Jackson after the Main Chance.—After Jackson took Harper's Ferry, he had a conversation with Colonel Ford, (a Federal officer,) who details the following incident. "While we were in conversation," says Colonel F., "an orderly rode rapidly across the bridge, and said to General Jackson: "I am ordered by General McLaws to report to you that General McClellan is within six miles with an immense army." Jackson took no notice of the orderly, apparently, and continued his conversation, but when the orderly had turned away, Jackson called after him, with the question: "Has McClellan any baggage train or drove of cattle?" The reply was that he had. Jackson remarked that he could whip any army that was followed by a flock of cattle, alluding to the hungry condition of his men.—*Richm. Whig.*

Palma Christi Beans.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for any quantity of Palma Christi Beans.

J. A. WORTH.

Fayetteville, Oct. 8. 67-tf

STRAYED.

FROM my stable, about the 2d inst., a SMALL SORREL HORSE, white face, white hind legs, his left hind ankle swollen. Any information thankfully received. Any person that will take him up will be rewarded.

W. C. TROY.

Oct. 8. 67-tf

A Miller Wanted.

AT the Merchant Mills, capable of making both good Flour and Corn Meal. Apply to the proprietor.

R. McDANIEL.

Oct. 9, 1862. 67tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Trustee of Thomas J. Curtis, will offer for sale on THURSDAY, the 30th day of October, inst., at the residence of said Curtis, on Hay Mount, the following real and personal property, viz:

The House and Lot on Hay Mount where the said Curtis now resides.

Six Negroes—2 women and 4 children.

Terms at sale.

WM. McL. McKAY, Trustee.

Oct. 6, 1862. 67-ts

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Capt. Henry Mullins, dec'd, at September Term of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery

WM. McL. McKAY, Executor.

Oct. 6, 1862. 67-3t

Administration Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bishop, at Sept. Term of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

WM. McL. McKAY, Adm'r.

Oct. 6, 1862. 67-3t

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19, 1862. 921ly

FROM THE NORTH.

The New York Herald of the 6th has been received. It has the following accounts of the battle of Corinth:

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5—9 P. M.—Official intelligence has been received to-night of a splendid victory over the rebels at Corinth, Mississippi.

Gen. Price, with a force of 40,000 men, attacked Gen. Grant on Friday morning and was repulsed and defeated with frightful slaughter, after two days' heavy fighting. Maj. Gen. Rosecrans led our troops, who behaved in the most splendid manner.

The assault was made by the enemy with great determination. At one time our centre was penetrated, and the Rebels reached the Corinth House, near the centre of the town. They were met at the point of the bayonet. Gen. Van Dorn led his column over an abattis on the left up to within fifty yards of a ditch. They were exposed all the time to a scathing fire of grape and canister, and driven back by a charge of the 27th Ohio and 11th Missouri. The battle lasted till half-past eleven, when the rebels began to retreat towards the Hatchie river.

The number of killed and wounded on either side is not known. Gen. Hackleman was killed, and Gen. Oglesby was dangerously wounded. Cols. Smith, Gilbert and Mower are wounded. The rebel loss is reported much larger than ours. We have taken between 700 and 1000 prisoners, not including the wounded.

The Herald itself says:

The victory is a very important one just at this juncture. Following up the triumphs at South Mountain, Antietam and Iuka, and the successful strategic movements of Buell and Morgan in Kentucky, it will have a greatly demoralizing effect on Bragg's and Kirby Smith's army in Kentucky, Hindman's forces in Arkansas, and Lee's dispirited troops in Virginia. Thus the tide is turned. Now, with half a million of fresh men in the field, what hope is there for the rebels? The President has given them ninety days for reflection. Our generals, with repeated blows, will remind them of the folly of remaining in rebellion.

There is an arrival from Europe, but no political news of interest.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—The sales of cotton of the week are 10,000 bales, of which 2,250 to speculators and 1,750 to exporters. The market has been irregular, with a general decline of 1d., but prices quite nominal. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 4,000 bales, the market evincing buoyancy on the advices from the United States, and showing an advance of ⅛ to ¼ a penny. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans,	29d.	25½d.
Mobiles,	28d.	25d.
Uplands,	27d.	24½

The stock in port is estimated at 85,000 bales, of which 17,000 are American.

Items from the North.—There were 117 deaths in New Orleans during the week ending on the 21st ult., and one of the persons deceased was 117 years old.

Fifty-nine men are all that remain of the 2d Wisconsin regiment, that left that State but little over a year ago nearly 1100 strong.

The Quakers of Illinois are to be subject to the draft, and those who are drafted are to fall in or pay $200 each.

Pleasant A. Hackleman, who was killed in the engagement near Corinth, was a Brigadier General in the Yankee army, and entered the service at the commencement of the war, as Colonel of the 16th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

A Washington letter announces that a rebel prisoner, named Richard Costello, of the 22d N. C. Volunteers, has been transferred from a hospital in Washington to the old Capitol Prison, in accordance with a recent order of Gen'l Wadsworth. The writer adds:

The undue effrontery of the female rebel sympathizers, it is understood, has led to this step on the part of the authorities. Sick prisoners have been treated the same as our own sick, and the benevolent Union ladies have afforded them the same comforts. But my learning of the presence of rebel prisoners, the hospital is thronged with these sickening sentimentalists, who gorge their favorites to suffocation and contemptuously flaunt past our brave boys."

Hon. B. F. Hallett, a well known Massachusetts politician, died in Boston last week.

The triennial Episcopal Convention of the United States is in session at New York. The body refused to entertain a resolution on the subject of the war, but the Bishops set apart a special day of fasting and prayer for the state of the country.

A Havana letter says that "another rebel steamer," the Cuba, has entered that port from Mobile, loaded with cotton, valued at $163,493.

The Fight at Washington, N. C.—A Newbern correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes of the conduct of the N. C. Troops who attacked Washington:

"The enemy exhibited superior courage and tact, while they fought more like madmen than anything else; in fact, they have displayed, by this dashing attack, a courageous audacity which I prefume no Union force, or any other force but one composed of lunatics, would think of imitating. Let no one say hereafter that North Carolinians are cowards. They may, however, be called indiscreet in exhibiting a superabundance of courage which Morgan and Stonewall Jackson have yet to excel."

Deserters from the Yankee Army.—Four men, belonging to the Yankee army, were brought to Richmond yesterday from Gates county, N. C. They belonged to the New York Mounted Rifles, 6th New Hampshire and 13th Indiana regiments. These men were not captured, but deserted from their brethren and came in voluntarily and surrendered themselves. They say they are heartily tired of the war, and don't intend to fight any more.—*Rich'd Dispatch, 9th.*

Noble Contribution.—Messrs. W. H. Wiltberger & Co., the worthy and public-spirited proprietors of the Pulaski House, called on us yesterday, through a member of their firm, and offered the entire stock of carpets of their establishment, to be converted into covering for the soldiers. Some idea of the munificence of the donation may be formed when we state that it comprises the carpeting of one hundred and twenty rooms, and when cut up will make over five hundred comfortable and good sized blankets.

If there are many such men in the country there will soon be *no* needy soldiers.

Savannah Republican.

Jackson once Surrounded.—An army correspondent tells the following incident that occurred in Maryland between Stonewall Jackson and the ladies. They surrounded the old game cock, (he said "Ladies, this is the first time I was ever surrounded,") and cut every button off his coat, and, they say, commenced on his pants, and at one time it was feared he would be in the uniform of a Georgia Colonel—minus all except a shirt collar and spurs. For once he was badly scared.

The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Observer says a large vein of very rich copperas ore has been discovered a few miles from that city. A little more than a pound and a quarter in the crude state is said to be equal in strength to a pound of pure copperas.

INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

Says an Eastern correspondent:

A full grown rabbit had hid itself away in the copse of a fence, which separated two fields near the centre, and a most exposed portion of the battle ground. Rabbits are wont to spend the day almost noiselessly, and in seeming dreamy meditation. This one could have had but little thought—it rabbits think—when choosing its place of retreat at early dawn, that, ere it was eventide, there would be such an unwonted and ruthless disturbance.

During all the preparations for battle made around its lair during the forenoon, it remained quiet. Early, however, in the afternoon, when the rage of battle had fairly begun, and shot and shell were falling thick and fast in all directions, a shell chanced to burst so near Mr. Rabbit's hiding place that he evidently considered it unsafe to tarry longer. So, frightened almost to death, out he springs into the open field and ran hither and thither with the vain hope of finding a safe retreat. Whichever way it ran cannons were thundering out their smoke and fire, regiments of men were advancing or changing position, horses galloping here and there, shells bursting, and solid shot tearing up the ground. Sometimes it would squat down and lie perfectly still, when some new and sudden danger would again start it into motion. Once more it would stop and raise itself as high as possible on its hind legs and look all round for some place of possible retreat.

At length a part of the field seemed open, which was in the direction opposite from where the battle raged most fiercely. Thither it accordingly ran with all its remaining speed. Unobserved by it, however, a regiment was in that direction held in reserve, and, like Wellington's at Waterloo, was lying flat on the ground, in order to escape the flying bullets. Ere the rabbit seemed aware, it had jumped into the midst of the men. It could go no further, but presently nestled down beside a soldier and tried to hide itself under his arms. As the man spread the skirt of his coat over the trembling fugitive, in order to insure it all the protection in his power to bestow, he, no doubt, feelingly remembered how much he himself then needed some higher protection, under the shadow of whose arm might be hidden his own defenceless head from the fast multiplying missiles of death scattered in all directions.

It was not long, however, before the regiment was ordered up and forward. From the profection and safety granted, the timid creature had evidently acquired confidence in man—as the boys are wont to say, "had been tamed." As the regiment moved forward to the front of the battle, it hopped along, tame, seemingly as a kitten, close at the feet of the soldier who had bestowed the needed protection. Wherever the regiment went, during the remaining part of that bloody day and terrible battle, the rabbit kept close beside its new friend. When night came on, and the rage of battle had ceased, it finally unmolested and quietly hopped away, in order to find some old and familiar haunts.

Saltville Salines.—A few days ago we made a trip to the Saltworks at this place to see how things looked in that direction, and to try to learn something of our prospects for salt.

We found everybody working like beavers, to make as much salt as possible for the supply of our country. From what we could learn, the daily amount of salt prepared ready for market, is about as follows:

Stuart, Buchanan & Co.,	3,000	bushels.
M. S. Temple & Co.,	500	"
Planters Co. of Ga.,	450	"
McClung, Jaques & Co.,	300	"
North Carolina Co.,	500	"
Other manufacturers,	300	"
Aggregate,	5,050	"

All of which, we were informed, would be increased one hundred per cent, or more, in a few days, except in the old works of Stuart, Buchanan & Co.

We think the different States have made wise selections in the men engaged in the manufacture of salt for the relief of their respective people. They are all intelligent, honest and persevering gentlemen, and their whole object seems to be to relieve the necessities of the people as much as possible.

We would be glad, had we space and time, to give a full account of the operations at these works, but must desist for the present.

We understood, while there, that they had sunk a well to the depth of three hundred feet, but had failed to get water. They informed me that in boring the well, they passed through a solid rock of salt fifty feet in thickness.—*Greenville Banner.*

Soldier's Claims.—According to the law, we believe, the wife is the first claimant, the children next, father next, mother next; if he have neither wife, child, father or mother, then the claim goes to the nearest of kin. Let the soldier's widow, therefore, if he have one, and if not, the child, or father, or mother, as the case may be, apply to any intelligent magistrate, and make oath that the deceased soldier, naming him, who belonged to such a company and such a regiment, and died, or was killed at such a time and place, and was the husband, father or son of the witness, and that there is no nearer claimant living than the witness. Let the magistrate then testify on the same affidavit to the credibility of the witness. Then take the affidavit to the Clerk of your County Court, and get the Clerk to certify, under the County seal, that the above named magistrate is a *bona fide* Justice of the Peace for said County. Get any responsible friend to take the affidavit to Richmond, if going, or send it to the member of Congress from your district, paying the postage, &c., to collect it for you from the War Department.

Raleigh Standard.

Soldier's Pay.—By a recent act of Congress, the oath required to enable sick, wounded, or other soldiers to receive their pay, may be taken before any Quartermaster as well as before any other officer authorized by the laws of the State to administer oaths. Of course it will be the duty of the Quartermaster to administer the oath *without charge*, and thus the soldier will be spared the exactions of the sharks who have heretofore demanded from one to three dollars for administering the oath.—*Rich. Whig.*

Write to the Soldier.—Persons who have friends in the army (who has not?) should write to them often. Nothing, aside from the substantial comforts of camp life in the form of good clothing and other similar *et ceteras*, is so much appreciated by the weary, toil-worn soldier as a hearty, cheerful letter from *home*. We should set aside certain days in each week in which to write to our soldier friends. Any one who has visited our camps and witnessed the eagerness with which the soldier inquires for letters—how diligently they are read when received, and how carefully he preserves those little missives of love and friendship—cannot fail to realize the amount of good he may do in this respect.—*Charleston Courier.*

An Exempt.—The following, the Zanesville (Ohio) "Courier" says, was picked up near the desk of the Drafting Commissioner's office in that city!

I certify that I am lame, have a broken back, hip out of joint, a crooked arm, and am railroad engineer; am clerking in the Postoffice; also have charge of a Telegraph office and a wife and baby; am opposed to fighting—have joined the Quakers.

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS

27th N. C. Infantry at Sharpsburg, Sept. 17.

Field and Staff—Killed: Serg't Major R W Dupree. Wounded: Lieut Col R W Singeltary, thigh; Adj't W P Wilson, leg.

Co. A—2d Lieut R L Nobles, comd'g—Killed: Privates S J Smith, W Howell. Wounded: 2d Lieut R L Nobles, leg; Serg't Rhodes, abdomen; Privates McIntyre, leg; A King, arm; N Musgrave, leg; W Mattox, arm; T Snipes, hip; T Thompson, leg; N Parker, shoulder; H Parker, arm.

B—Capt Wm Adams, comd'g—Killed: Capt Wm Adams; Privates R L Smith, A F Coble, Sam'l Young, J M Edwards. Wounded: Serg't Campbell, arm; Privates W D Archer, shoulder; P M Brown, thighs; H Crider, side; J E McLean, arm; W D McAdoo, arm; W F McMcFarlane, leg; Sam'l Gray, arm; Jas S Hall, thigh; L L Prather, arm; W W Underwood, foot, (since died;) B F Burnsides, leg and arm; R L Donnell, leg; S D Winbourne, side; J T Edwards, R B Gibson, P Crutchfield, R H Forbes, J L Wilson.

C—Capt G F Whitfield, comd'g—Killed: 1st Lieut J P Wooten Serg't Dawson; Privates J Seymore, W P Willis, H Sutton, E Herring. Wounded: Privates R Fields and J Hines, leg; J Sugg, shoulder; P Brown, foot; J Potter and E H Sutton, arm; S Hines and T Perdu, side; T Dawson, hand; B F Fields, hip; S Dawson, hand.

D—1st Lieut B F Nunn, com'dg—Killed: Corp'l G E Hardy, Private M Davis. Wounded: 1st Lieut B F Nunn, neck; Serg't T A Rouse, leg; Corp'ls Deaver, thigh; Taylor, leg; Privates R W Davis, shoulder; J R Howard, thigh; W Mosely, head; W Outlaw, head; I Smith, arm; D Stroud, W B Carter, shoulder; J Potter, leg; J Quinn, J R Gray, arm; J B Wooten, thigh; D J Turner, hand; L Davenport, arm.

E—Capt J P Joyner, com'dg—Killed: Capt J P Joyner, 1st Lieut J B Barrett, 2d Lieut S T Warren. Privates J B Baker, C F Elks, B P Harris, B Jones, C W Parker, J A Crawford. Wounded: Serg'ts J R Dixon, J E Tyer, thigh; Privates A J Baker, ——; E A Barrett, thigh; W P Kilpatrick, ——; W J Kilpatrick, throat; T Moore, head; R H Parker, leg; J Moore, thighs; S Phillips, ——; W Pierce, foot; S Williams, leg; J Walston, shoulder; Corp'l F M Kilpatrick.

F—Capt T D Jones, com'dg—Killed: Corp'l W S Myers, Privates Jas Benton, Edmond Lane. Wounded: 1st Lieut E T Riddick, thigh and head; 2d Lieut B S Skinner, arm; 2d Lieut W A Mebane, ankle; Corp'l T T Riddick, leg; Privates Joshua Lane, side; T Perry, thigh; Wm Knight, J Stacy, J Billups, leg; J A Boyce, shoulder; W R Wren, arm; J Keaton, head; Eric White, shoulder; R Billups, side; R Small, breast; W Griffin, arm; A Humphries, hand; C Hendricks, shoulder; H White, ——; H Turner, ——. Missing: Jas Knights.

G—1st Lieut J Y Whitted, com'dg—Killed: Privates W J Hopkins, J I Jackson, O A Watson. Wounded: 1st Lieut J Y Whitted, leg; Serg't Carmichael, leg, since died; Corp'l Richards, hand; Privates F P Clark, leg; C S Cooley, arm; L Dunnigan, head; J N Faucett, thigh; T Hall, shoulder; J A Hayes, face; L Merritt, stomach; J Miles, thigh; A N Paul, arm; W T Patterson, leg; W Shields, thigh; J M Sneed, ankle; W L Terry, head; D Thompson, shoulder; G A Walker, arm; J R Whitted, shoulder; G W Woods, thighs. Missing: Private J L Cooley.

H—Capt J A Williams, com'dg—Killed: Serg't S W Williams, Privates J H Nelson, J Page, McG Whitley. Wounded: 2d Lieut H F Price, foot; Serg't W F Vendricks, shoulder and head; Corp'l P Fleming, breast; Privates E Adams, arm; F Adams, foot; M G Davenport, thigh; P Deloach, thigh; R Fleming, arm; W B Garris, ——; J Herrington, arm; F Herrington, arm; J J Hardee, thigh; J G Johnson, arm; M A James, side; McGee Teel, back; J H Little, arm; J E Mayo, arm; H E Nelson, arm; J R Rollings, foot; J E Randolph, foot; B Robinson, thigh; W H Stancill, leg; W J Summerell, arm; J A Williams, face; S A Wilson, head; T Witherington, head; W Oxley, thigh. Missing: Corp'l G G Teel.

I—1st Lieut K R Jones, com'dg—Killed: Private E S Hall. Wounded: 1st Lieut K R Jones, arm; Serg't C Hays, head; Privates W Lovitt, head and leg; G W Mason, foot; R H Koonce, head; F Rowe, leg; H Marshall, thigh.

K—2d Lieut B G Barnes, com'dg—Killed: Private T Horn. Wounded: 2d Lieut B G Barnes, thigh; Serg'ts Bemon, hip; J Bemon, head and hip; Corp'l Blow, arm and hip; Privates J B Smith, hand; S Howell, hand; R Best, shoulder; G Hughes, hip; W Musgrave, head; J Newsom, arm; J Parks, side; Phillips, ——; D Peacock, shoulder.

RECAPITULATION.

Engaged—Officers 26, Enlisted men, 299—Total, 325

Loss—Killed Officers 5	Enlisted men 33	Tot	38
Wounded " 11	Enlisted men 150	Tot	161
Missing	Enlisted men 4	Tot	4
Total, Officers 16	Enlisted men 187	Tot	203

W. P. WILSON, Adj't 27th N. C. Inf'ty.

List of Casualties in 22d N. C. Troops, since 1st Sept.

Company A.—Killed: Capt W J McCormick. Wounded: J Southerage, L M Dinkins, P Dale, H C Pain, J J Kelley, W L Jones, L J Sudreth, W H Fowler, H Tilley, H H Stallings.

B.—Wounded: J Lambert, G Bird, C Haney, W Hist, H Gregory.

E.—Wounded. A Parish, M A Holt, W B Stack, W H Dean, M Mitchell, John Alred.

F.—Killed: Serg't C Toliner. Wounded: Lieut D Edwards, W Kender, W A Cumbrey, W Warner.

G.—Wounded: J C Powell, T Patterson.

H.—Killed: Jas Hill. Wounded: N Dunlop, T Yates, J Elliott, J D Hall, J Steele, A Steele, A H Durham.

I.—Wounded: Serg't A Lamb, Corp'l W A Redding; D Lamb, A Hohn, O N Daniel.

K.—Killed: Serg't W Morgan, Jno Goforth, J M Bird. Wounded: Capt C H Burgin; J H Justice, G Suttles, J Wilkerson.

L.—Wounded: Capt J A C Brown, C S Wood, J Caviness, S Mainor, S Marsh, A W Alred, H P May, B N Lassiter.

M.—Killed: J K Williams. Wounded: J P Burgess, J York, J Webster, H Craven, A M Arnold.

C. C. COLE, Maj. Com'dg.

Valley Virginia, Sept. 28th.

The 30th Regiment.—We regret to learn that Col. F. M. Parker of this regiment, was seriously wounded in the battle of Sharpsburg. He was struck by a Minnie ball on the head, the ball fracturing and taking off a part of the skull. We sincerely trust that Col. Parker may recover from the effects of this wound. He is deservedly respected and beloved by his regiment, and a braver man never drew a sword. We learn that the 30th regiment displayed great coolness and courage in the battle referred to.—*Ral. Standard.*

Public Taxes.—We learn from Mr. Comptroller Brogden that the taxes paid in this year by the Sheriffs of the Counties which have made returns amount to $680,808 04. The amount paid last year, was $633,149 41.

The following Counties, more or less occupied by the enemy, have made no returns: Beaufort, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington. These Counties paid last year $79,925 60.—*Ral. Standard.*

The N. C. Railroad.—We learn that the gross income of this Road is now about $150,000 per month. The importance of this Road at this time to our people, and to the Confederate cause, cannot be overstated. We are glad to record the fact that it is prospering under its President, Mr. Webb, who is eminently a business man, and Mr. Sumner, its energetic Superintendent.—*Ib.*

Confederate Courts.—The Charlotte Democrat publishes the following for the information of all interested in the Confederate Courts.

The Fall Term of the Confederate Courts will be held as follows:

For the Albemarle District, at Rocky Mount, on the third Monday in November next.

For the Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on the fourth Monday in November next.

For the Cape Fear district, at Salisbury, on the 1st Monday in December next.

The Receivers under the Sequestration Act will file accounts in the Clerks' offices of the Districts wherein they reside, of every matter which has passed sequestration on or before 15th of November next, and the day of holding the next terms in the several Districts is hereby appointed to pass upon said accounts. ASA BIGGS, Judge.

Revolutionary.—There are evident symptoms of an increasing revolutionary spirit at the North. Washington letter writers speak boldly of this feeling at the capital, and state that the terms "provisional government" and "military dictator" are frequently heard in conversation, and such a change is now regarded as a possible contingency.

The Fever.—Fifty-eight new cases are reported this morning, one Physician to hear from. The number of cases will probably not vary far from sixty. We hear of but four interments yesterday in Oakdale Cemetery, which is the smallest number since the disease has taken its present scope.

Among the deaths yesterday was that of Col. James T. Miller, Collector of the Port of Wilmington, and Chairman of the County Court of New Hanover County. We have lost many good and useful men by the epidemic which is now desolating our town, but we question if the loss of any man will be more deeply felt than that of Col. Miller. For more than twenty years he had presided over our County Court as its Chairman, discharging the duties of his position in a manner that justly entitled him to be regarded as a model magistrate. The County of New Hanover will long have cause to feel the loss she has sustained. And those in difficulty who wanted advice found in him a sympathising friend and adviser; they will miss him. And the poor and needy will miss him. And his friends will miss his cheerful face and the warm grasp of his hand, for he was a social, amiable, true-hearted gentleman. He was born in Wilmington, and was between 48 and 49 years of age. At different times he represented New Hanover in the Legislature, he held the position of Chief Magistrate of the town of Wilmington, of Special Magistrate, of Naval Officer, and of Collector. In truth, there was no position in the gift of the people of the county that would not have been freely conferred upon him.

We were also pained to hear yesterday afternoon of the death of Mr. John Lewis, aged 29 years and 8 months. Mr. Lewis was one of our most promising young men and makes the *third* druggist who has fallen a victim to the Yellow Fever.—*Wilmington Journal, 8th*

The Fever.—The number of new cases reported yesterday is 57. We cannot ascertain more than four deaths. There may have been five, but we have not heard of more than four, and trust that that limit has not been exceeded.

We have not as yet heard of any deaths to-day. We do hope that we may not.

The disease seems to be yielding so far as its mortality is concerned, but the number of sick and helpless people in our town exceeds all calculation. Wilmington is one vast fever hospital.

Wilmington Journal, 9th.

From Suffolk.—Intelligence from Suffolk, through a source entitled to the fullest confidence, and up to Tuesday night last, has been received here. The Federal forces now in and around Suffolk are estimated at 35,000. These forces are stationed in the town of Suffolk, at Hargrove's Tavern, Providence Church and Deep Creek. Incautious soldiers and others tell the people of Suffolk that the force in that direction is to be increased to 100,000. The reinforcements are brought up at night, and for this purpose, the trains are run only at night. No passports are now granted to persons to come in the direction of the Blackwater river. All the trees for several miles around Suffolk have been felled, and fortifications are going up at all points. This looks as though the Federals anticipated an attack. It may be, however, only a precaution to prevent attack, until they are ready to move, which many believe they intend to do, and that in this direction. We are gratified to hear, that our forces are so stationed that the invaders will meet with a very desperate resistance whenever they attempt to come.—*Pet. Ex. 10th.*

The Effect of Lincoln's Proclamation in Kentucky.—We have from various sources of advice in the North the most interesting account of the effect of Lincoln's proclamation in Kentucky. While this proclamation has scarcely produced a whimper in Maryland, it seems to have exerted in Kentucky a sentiment of indignation, which attests more than anything else the political sympathies of that State, and which has extorted a confession from the Northern press that Kentucky has no longer lot or part in "the great and beneficent" government of Abraham Lincoln. All patriots of the South will rejoice at these indications of spirit and virtue in Kentucky, so honorably distinguished from manifestations in other quarters, where the South had expected countenance and sympathy.

The New York Tribune says "when a fight is to be made for the capital of Kentucky, we hear of but one Kentucky regiment in the Union line of battle."

A correspondent of this same Tribune, writing from Louisville, says that the President's proclamation had produced in Kentucky the "most intense consternation," that it is denounced in all quarters; and that the presence of the Federal troops alone stifles the expressions of dissatisfaction.

Even the Louisville Journal is found in the ranks of the opposition to this proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, and denounces it in a tone of tragic desperation. It says: "Kentucky cannot and will not acquiesce in this measure—never."

These manifestations of sentiment in Kentucky indicate with force that a blunder has been made in this proclamation of Lincoln, which every day grows in its catastrophe; they imply the most important consequences; and they assure the South of what has been only a little time doubtful, the real attachment of Kentucky to the institutions, fortunes and destiny of the Confederacy.

Rich'd Examiner.

Yankee Losses.—The Richmond "Dispatch," after an examination of the official and authentic reports of the late battles, says that our loss in killed and wounded, from the Rapidan to Harper's Ferry, was 11,500, and that our loss at Sharpsburg was 5,000. It states the losses of the enemy as follows:

From the Rapidan to 30th August,	20,000
Battle 30th August,	27,000
Battle

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1862.

THE PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY PEACE.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 11th has a long article, written at its own request "by an eminent and highly educated gentleman, lately returned from the United States," who gives his reasons for believing that "the war will be either terminated in a few months or be indefinitely prolonged," his opinion being that the chances are greatly in favor of the former. His reasons are, in substance—

1st. That he is satisfied that the Federal officers, soldiers, people and government are well aware, and very many of them frankly admit, that they have been defeated in all the battles in Virginia and Maryland, from the battle of Williamsburg down, and that the battle of Sharpsburg was to them the most terrible defeat of the war. He is satisfied that neither soldiers nor people wish to renew the fight, but that both desire peace.

2d. Lincoln's late proclamation is greatly disapproved in the army, and is openly and bitterly denounced by prominent men and leading newspapers at the North—which would not have been tolerated six weeks ago. A war for such an object is bitterly denounced.

3d. That both soldiers and civilians seem to be satisfied that both sides have sufficiently shown their courage, and shed enough blood, and suffered enough.

4th. That the battles have shown them that the South cannot be subdued, nor the Union restored—the last hope of this being obliterated by the proclamation. And that even if it could be restored by conquest, it would be with the utter destruction of those crops of the South which have been the elements of wealth to the North.

5th. That a great monetary crisis is impending at the North and likely speedily to occur. As a consequence, capitalists, who have heretofore supported the war, are now for peace. The North, to say nothing of its enormous debt, is now importing heavily, and exporting nothing to pay with. A domestic debt may be dealt with without gold, but not a foreign debt—an advantage now possessed by the South.

6th, (and more than all)—There is a desperate struggle now impending between the two great parties at the North, radicals and conservatives—a struggle unexampled in the country for bitterness and rancor. It is avowed to be a war of extermination, in which each party threatens the other, in case of success, in the slang language of the day, "not to leave a grease spot of them." The writer was informed that there was a wide spread conservative organization determined forcibly to resist the first arrest aimed at the freedom of speech and of the press, and he does not see how a conflict of arms can be avoided. Should it occur, the war between the North and the South is ended.

There is much in these statements and views that is of deep interest and significance. They present a case of strong probabilities. But the South must not be deluded by them into any abatement of its efforts to meet the other alternative of an indefinite prolongation of the war. Any such abatement would change the whole current of peace feeling at the North, for that is the result alone of our established ability to maintain the Confederacy by force of arms. Allow the enemy to get the upper hand, and the war feeling would be more rampant than ever. As to the fight among themselves, there are indeed signs of such a thing, but we must recollect that it is not the yankee's habit to expose himself to the penalties of the law by any pugnacious propensities. We may illustrate this by an anecdote told us some years ago by a distinguished Lawyer of this State who was in New York engaged in taking depositions in a very important suit. There were New York lawyers also employed on both sides; and during one of the many days in which they were engaged in the business, these New Yorkers got into a furious quarrel, cursing each other as d—d scoundrels, d—d liars, &c. After indulging in this amusement for a considerable length of time, one of them said, "Come, let's go to work again," and they accordingly proceeded in the examination of witnesses as if nothing unpleasant had occurred. Our North Carolinian remarked to one of them that at the South such language would have ended in a fight. But of this the yankee had no idea.

THE PRESS.—Our occasional correspondent in the army, who writes at present from Raleigh, is very earnest on the duties, influence, and character of the Press. His views are in the main correct; but he cannot reasonably look for the dissemination of morality and intelligence from that portion of the Press (and it is unfortunately not a small portion) where these qualities are not to be found in the Editors. In this as in every other vocation there are quacks and bunglers; and some of these are more patronized by the people than the intelligent and moral.

As to the collection of army news, that ought to be done by some intelligent and discreet man in every company, or at least in every regiment. If the Adjutant is either incompetent or unable, the Colonel should require the duty of some one else. It is the neglect of this that keeps us in North Carolina so long ignorant of the part which our gallant troops take in battles, and of their casualties. Whilst it is attention to this that furnishes at once for publication all such facts in regard to the troops of other States. Newspapers generally cannot afford to keep correspondents in the various sections of our extended country.

We are pleased to hear from the Wilmington Journal that its remarks about non-intercourse regulations in interior towns were not aimed at Fayetteville, but at a point on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, where, it says, "perfectly well parties from here wishing to take their families into the interior some distance from the Railroad, could not find a spot to rest until they could get conveyances. They could not even get permission to build a fire in the Hotel yard. This extreme panic, however, seems to have subsided. In truth we know of a few instances of precipitate flight from here that would rival anything that could be said about the people of other places."

Our reasons for supposing that the Journal alluded to Fayetteville were, that it copied an article from this paper in relation to the quarantine, and in the same issue commented editorially upon the conduct of those "beyond the reach of tide-water."

We are glad to have the Journal's disclaimer, for there has been so much of sympathy here for the people of Wilmington, and of attention to those who came thence, that it would be hard to think that blame had been imputed. The Journal adds:—

"We have heard no complaint of the quarantine, save as affecting one case, that of Mr. Newhoff, who died at quarantine, and possibly because of the panic to which we have referred. How far this complaint is well founded we are not prepared to say. We *are* prepared, however, to acknowledge gratefully the liberality and generous and efficient sympathy of which the following paragraph from the Observer tells the tale."

We are authorized to say that Mr. Newhoff did not die at quarantine. He was removed thence about two miles, and one mile from this town, to the house of a private individual, where he died, having had the attention of a Physician who had treated yellow fever cases in Mexico, and of his friends, and of the family in whose house he died.

The health of Fayetteville, we are thankful to be able to state, continues remarkably good.

TO THE SOLDIERS' FRIENDS.—See the advertisement of Capt. Horne. His company is from this town and vicinity, and the appeal is urgent to a community that disregards no appeal to its justice or generosity.

Lieut. J. D. Callais, of the 38d Reg't, wounded in the arm at the battle of Sharpsburg, arrived at his home in this place this morning.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses on Wednesday were engaged in discussing Martial Law. The Senate passed the following resolutions, yeas 14, nays 6:—

1st. Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That no officer of the Confederate Government is *by law* empowered to vest Provost Marshals with any authority whatever over citizens of the Confederate States, not belonging to the land or naval forces thereof, or with general police powers and duties for the preservation of the peace and good order of any city, town or municipal district in any State in this Confederacy, and any such exercise of authority *is illegal and void.*

2d. Resolved, That no officer of the Confederate Government has constitutional or other lawful authority to limit or restrict, or in any manner to control the exercise of the jurisdiction of the civil judicial tribunals of the States of this Confederacy, vested in them by the constitutions and laws of the States respectively and all orders of any such officer, tending to restrict or control or interfere with the full and normal exercise of the jurisdiction of such civil judicial tribunals *are illegal and void.*

3d. Resolved, That the military law of the Confederate States is, by the Court and the enactments of Congress, limited to the land and naval forces and the militia, when in actual service, and to such other persons as are within the lines of any army, navy, corps, division, or brigade of the army of the Confederate States.

On Thursday, the House passed two important bills, one authorizing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases; the other providing for the reduction of the currency by giving the holders of Treasury notes the privilege of funding the same in eight per cent bonds within four months from date of notice, to be advertised by the Secretary of the Treasury, thereafter the same notes to be only fundable in six per cent bonds. The Senate was in secret session.

On Friday, each House passed a bill for a temporary increase of pay to Government Clerks at Richmond. The bills do not agree.

NORTHERN FEELING.—The New York Herald is furiously opposed to the election of Wadsworth, the radical candidate for Governor of that State; and what is strange, it admits that he will probably be elected. Bennett usually trims his sails to suit the direction in which the wind blows, and it must be something very extraordinary that induces him to resist the current of public opinion. He thinks the republic is drifting rapidly to dissolution and anarchy, and that the election of Seymour is indispensable to arrest its downward course. But he fears that the army contractors and other corrupt men will lavish money enough to defeat him and elect Wadsworth. In that event he says there will be a reign of terror, "in which no man's life will be worth a three months' purchase. His organs are already denouncing all who dare to vote against him as traitors. Of course, the proper punishment of a traitor is death, with the confiscation of his property. Those who Vote for Wadsworth will therefore vote for the destruction of the lives and property, real and personal, of half their fellow-citizens of this State. This is the issue made."

In this anticipated war upon each other we of the South have no other interest than to hope that they will make a Kilkenny matter of it. But, the Herald goes further. It denounces the Administration of Lincoln as "a universally conceded *failure;*" pitches into the Cabinet with the utmost ferocity, and advocates the election of Seymour as *a means of bringing the war to a speedy close.* This is a matter that concerns the South, for it indicates that the great democratic party of New York is in favor of ending the war. And as Bennett knows that the South never can or will end it except upon the one condition of perfect independence, it further indicates that there is a growing disposition to end it on that condition.

THE YANKEE BRIGANDS.—Under this head the Richmond Whig publishes the following extract from a speech delivered in Tuscumbia, Ala., in August last, by the yankee Gen. Paine, to his soldiers:—

"*Soldiers!*—This country is yours; these people have unwittingly planted everything we need in this beautiful valley, and it shall be dealt out to you, with a lavish hand, and not stingily. If you want corn, these waving fields will supply your wants, take it. If you want fruit, vegetables, chickens or potatoes, take them, they are yours. If the cows need milking, milk them yourselves, or make the milk maids do it for you. Everything here in this rich and beautiful country is yours and for your use—enjoy it—you deserve it all, for you are in arms, exposing yourselves in defence of your country against Rebels and Traitors, who have no rights. They own no property, but through the Government. They are outlaws.

"But remember, soldiers! We are not done yet, there is yet work to do. The idea of a restoration of the Union as it was, is now a humbug—it has passed away. It is now a war to the knife, and to the hilt, hilt and all. Yes, soldiers, it is a war of extermination. Then I say to you take everything you want, it is yours—but remember to preserve your discipline."

This General only plainly avows principles that his masters and brother officers have acted out. They have stolen the property of private citizens wherever they have had power; and they mean to continue their wholesale plundering to the end. He has learned one truth, however, that his masters appear to ignore, viz: that the idea of a restoration of the union is a humbug. We would not restore the union if we could, and we could not if we would. The yankees are determined to get possession of all we have, to use what they can and destroy the rest. For this purpose they proclaim us outlaws, and treat us as outlaws. There is no remedy for this but one, to give them enough of their "war of extermination," to beat them back to their Northern dens, or to cover them up under Southern earth.

The speech is authentic, being furnished by the Hon. Thos. J. Foster, member of Congress from Alabama, "as faithfully reported by Col. Thornton, one of our most distinguished lawyers, and a gentleman of high standing."

THE 46TH REGIMENT.—We have published the list of casualties in this Reg't. The Report of its Col. (E. D. Hall,) we understand shows that it was in the Sharpsburg battle from 9 A. M. till it ended at night, when the Reg't remained in possession of a piece of woods which had been hotly fought for and repeatedly lost and won during the day. Col. Manning, acting Brig. General, having been seriously wounded early in the day, Col. Hall succeeded to the command of the Brigade, (Walker's.) The Reg't suffered comparatively little, in consequence of the occasional protection afforded by fences and rocks. We learn that the Colonel speaks of the conduct of his officers and men as all that he could desire, and such as to merit the approbation of the commanding General. Capt. McKinney, of Co. A, behaved with great gallantry, and Adj't Mallett also performed his duties with great ability.

COL. DEROSSET NOT DEAD.—We rejoice to see that a member of his family contradicts the report so generally circulated in Wilmington and this place, of the death of Col. Wm. L. DeRosset, of the 3d Reg't, from wounds received in the battle of Sharpsburg. To the contradiction in the Journal the writer adds,—

"His wounds on the 2d, (the date of the last letter received,) were rapidly healing, and he was doing remarkably well considering their nature. It is hoped that he can be brought home in a few weeks, and that he can take the field in two months."

THE CORINTH DISASTER.—This grows less and less as the accounts come in. It will be seen that even the yankee accounts put our killed and wounded at from 2300 to 2600, instead of 5000 as stated at first.

A GOOD SIGN.—So strong is the repugnance to Lincoln's proclamation in the yankee army, that McClellan has been obliged to issue an Order forbidding its discussion by officers and soldiers, whose sole duty, he says, is to carry out the decisions of the government, as declared by the President.

GRIND STONES.—Our attention has been called to the fact that the Deep River region is now furnishing large numbers of this indispensable article. Some of them measure more than six feet in diameter. They come down on our railroad. The Arsenal is supplied from that quarter, when probably it could get them from no other place.

GEN. RANSOM'S BRIGADE.

In the battle of Sharpsburg this Brigade lost 190 in killed and wounded. It consists of the 24th, 25th, 35th and 49th N. C. Troops. The casualties in the 24th have already been published in the Observer; in the other regiments they were as follows:—

35th N. C. Troops, Sept. 17.

Company A—None.
B—Wounded: Lieuts J P Cawlen, Thos Blacknell, Corp'l A A Ray.
C—Wounded: Lieuts J W N Slow, H H Smith; Privates A B Donly, W Partizan.
D—Wounded: Privates Jas Duncan, H H Clarke.
F—Wounded: Lieuts Jno M Stansil, R W Geary; Private Jos Brown.
G—Killed: Capt W M Bryson; Privates John Bond, B H Hermet.
H—Wounded: Lieut S C Huster.
I—Wounded: Private Jno Davis.
K—Killed: R L Bailey, A Franklin.

25th N. C. Troops, Sept. 17

A—Wounded: D M Morrison.
B—None.
C—Killed: Jos Farr. Wounded: J C Dotson.
D—Killed: J S Owenby.
E—Wounded: Thos Sanders.
F—Wounded: J A Singleton.
G—Wounded: Wm Price, J M Bradley.
H—Wounded: J F Dance.
I—Wounded: J S Busick, Chas Okely, Thos L Young.
K—Wounded: S W Edward, Webb Paris, J M Justice.

49th N. C. Troops, Sept. 17.

A—Killed: Lieut Fleming; Privates Geo Watkins, M Jordon, J Coggins. Wounded: Corp'l Whisnant; Privates D Street, S Melton, Jno Watkins, J L Walker, J Beatty.
B—Wounded: Private A J Riggsbee.
C—Wounded: Serg't Gorder; Private W B Gallimore.
D—Killed: Private B Wallis. Wounded: O Serg't A M Fry, Serg'ts A S McIntosh, K M McDonald; Privates R J McDonald, N B Caddell, M S McDonald, M D Cox, A Currie.
E—Wounded: Capt Moore, Corp'l J F Woodsides; Privates A D Jenkins, H S Gibson, F S Freeland, R M Cris.
F—Killed: Serg't L M Neel. Wounded: Lieut J G Potts, Corp'l's J L Weeks, S B Elliott; Privates W P Alexander, D G Bennett, J Crenshaw, B Porter, Jas Harris, E M Walker.
G—Killed: Lieuts Fulton and Herrington, Serg't J W Goforth; Privates W P Waters, Wm Goforth. Wounded: O Serg't G P Horan, Corp'ls S B Davis, S J McGill; Privates J L Riddle, M Allen, J G Wier, Thos Service, S O Meswain, L Noggle, S Howell, Wm Cobb.
H—Killed: Color Bearer S L Bryson; Privates W A Ratchford, J J Hools. Wounded: Lieut W A Rankin; Privates W W Stroup, J A Pierce, E Ehyn, M Cook, W C Beatty.
I—Wounded: Lieut Sherrell; Corp'l Moss; Privates Jas Harvall, S N Lowrance, M Danor, Wm Caldwell, J P Silser.
K—Killed: Privates H Stragner, E Simpson. Wounded: Corp'ls Shell, D E Beam; Privates G W Lowry, J C Wray, F C Hoyles.

The Brigade, says a correspondent of the Peteraburg Express, participated in the reduction of Harper's Ferry, recrossed into Maryland at Shepherdstown and before daylight was ordered to the extreme right, near Sharpsburg. Before reaching this point, however, the brigade had engaged in several sharp skirmishes on the route. When it took position as last above indicated, it seemed to have a desperate task ahead of it, for the enemy here had their strongest position, in the woods, and were protected too by a hill. The brigade was then ordered to advance, which it did in the most perfect and determined manner, led by the brave and indomitable Gen. Ransom, and under a perfect storm of shell, shot and minnie balls, crossing an open field for a quarter of a mile, and drove the enemy from their strong position back upon the mountain, and upon their attempting to retake it, it repulsed them three times and continued to hold it till the close of the engagement, despite every effort to dislodge them, and to use the expression of another, "the dead yankees were piled up in front of them like logs, after clearing a dense forest." When the advance was being made, the line of the 35th Reg't began to waver slightly, when the Colonel (Matt. W. Ransom) galloped forward, seized the colors, and galloping out in front of his regiment, planted them in the very face of the foe. Then riding back to his regiment, dismounted, and gallantly led his regiment to the charge. At the first fire the yankees fell before them like wheat before the sickle, and among them the Col. of their regiment. Col. Ransom himself captured the Lieut. Col., and sending him to the rear, continued to press on until he had entirely and completely accomplished the purpose of the advance. The entire brigade is in ecstacies with Gen. Ransom, and all say that he acted with the utmost coolness and courage, and is indifferent to danger. It is universally conceded that the entire brigade behaved with the greatest gallantry.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Oct. 11.

Messrs. Editors: I believe the "Observer" is the only secular newspaper in the State that has not at any time appeared on a half sheet. I think every paper in the State ought to maintain its size and circulation if possible. Now while we are in revolution and surrounded and beset with danger on every hand, the popular mind excited and the whole body politic agitated, it is very essential that the Press of the State be managed with greater ability and exert an increased and beneficial influence. Newspapers make public opinion. The Press is now the most direct, speedy and powerful way to reach the populace. Editors should feel it a duty not to lie themselves nor circulate lies knowingly. It would be a great convenience if all the papers in our country could unite in some proper way, after the manner of the "Associated Press," to collect and disseminate the greatest amount of useful information. Why can't we have our soldiers duly supplied with papers and the fullest and latest news? There are plenty of wounded men who could act as couriers and carry papers and letters to every regiment and company. There should be more of energy and enterprise on the part of editors and publishers. All necessary information concerning killed, wounded, dead, missing, &c. could be readily furnished by Adjutants, officers, and others in all parts of the army, if they had any means of sending it or any body to collect it. One Adjutant cannot leave his post to visit another brigade or division, and he has not even time to write or go with his letters to the office, which may be several miles away. Much of this might be obviated by energetic and united action on the part of editors.

If the newspapers could get news direct from the scene of action through their agents or associates, it would be more reliable and come quicker. The papers at the North have a system of this kind, but they cannot get correct intelligence because they all lie, from their Generals down. Our papers should discuss all questions of national policy. The people should know what they are doing. The masses should be kept intelligent and moral, else the foundations of government and liberty are weakened. This responsibility rests more heavily on the conductors of the Press than any other class. The people duly appreciate the duties and influence of the Press. Congress recognizes these high responsibilities, and has exempted Editors from the toils and dangers of military service, that they may encourage, enlighten and rally the people. They are sentinels on the watch-tower of Liberty, to warn of danger without and expose vice and error within. The country expects these duties at their hands. Shall we be disappointed?

It has been suggested that the plow be adopted as our national cost of arms. I cannot think of a more appropriate emblem. We are the nation of the Plow. Agriculture in all its branches is represented by the plow. The plow is significant of honesty, peace, literature and christianity. The followers of the plow have in every age been distinguished in learning and the arts and famous in war. Cincinnatus quit his plow to save Rome after statesmen and heroes had failed. Washington said, "if you want a great man, take him from the plow handle." This great man revered the plow. Then let us adopt the plow, which is emblematic of every thing the great Washington loved and lived for, and show by a returning sense of reason that we honor his name and appreciate his lessons of wisdom, though we did not realize them before.

The State is having a great number of guns repaired and fitted up. I see several hundred old rifles, muskets and shot guns, bought all over the State, now remodeled and turned into fine looking valuable arms. It is to be hoped that there will be a practicable outlet from the Deep River coal mines for transportation. Our country can very soon manufacture any amount of munitions of war. It would surprise many to know the number of iron foundries, smelting and rolling mills, in Lincoln, Cleveland and Gaston counties, and that section.

St. Mary's Institute, the well known Episcopal school here, is in a very flourishing condition. The number of pupils is large, and many of the most lovely and beautiful imaginable. Even the uncouth and savage nature of "Long Grabs" melts away in their charmed and angelic presence. The ladies visit the camps frequently and seem to be very fond of coming. They seem to understand camp etiquette better than formerly. At the first of the war the ladies hardly knew what to do with themselves in camp—whether to act as if they were at Church or at a party. Truly yours,

LONG GRABS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $25 from Mrs. Hinsdale, $10 from Miss Lizzie Holmes, $10 from Wm. Bell, Esq., and 3 prs socks from Miss Ann Colvin.

The officers of the Association also desire gratefully to acknowledge from the Observer those efforts to awaken in the Ladies generally that interest in the wants of our suffering soldiers for which a few have so long labored. Several hundred garments have been recently forwarded to Richmond, together with large quantities of Hospital Stores, Brandy, Wine, &c.

Through Dr. Warren, S. G., Agent in Raleigh, supplies may at all times be safely transmitted.

Weekly meetings are still held at the Seminary on Thursday afternoon.

The Ladies sojourning in our town are invited to co-operate with the residents.

ATLANTA PRICES.—Speculation continues to flourish at Atlanta. Osnaburgs 75 cents per yard, Sheetings 72½ to 75, Yarns $8 per bunch, Virginia Salt $65 to $67½ per sack—all at wholesale.

Blockade Goods.—As a specimen illustration of some of the features of the auction system, we invite attention to a label or card taken from a bale of prints lately sold in this city. This card bears the title "Excelsior Madder Prints," and for a device or trade mark a figure of a Zouave *rampant*, holding a United States flag, with the motto of New York "*Excelsior*," and trampling on a Confederate flag.

Is it very probable that these goods came from England?—*Char. Courier.*

FROM THE ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

Army Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WINCHESTER, VA., Sept. 29, 1862.

We have reason to believe that the enemy designs neither to be idle himself nor to allow us to remain so. As soon as his policy is developed, ours, too, will be given to the light. It is thought by many that he will attack us in our present position, where we have again thrown down the gauge of battle; but there are others who believe that he will evade the army and make a blow direct at Richmond. In reference to the latter possibility I feel assured that nothing would more fully consort with the wishes of Gen. Lee. It is not the first time in the history of war that an army defending the capital of a country has stepped aside and left the passes open to its very gates, and then swooped down on the flank or rear of the adversary. Should the enemy design to advance upon us here, however—and it also would be a boon—I think I may say confidently that the battle would decide the destiny of the pending campaign.

If we can once get the Federals fairly on this side of the Potomac, with that broad river at their back, as we had it at Sharpsburg, our army, with its present strength and spirit, can whip all the men they may bring against us. A defeat, under such circumstances, would be no half way work, as in Maryland. It would be complete, decisive and fruitful in disaster. Following up our advantage, we should again enter Maryland, winter upon its fertile acres, and with the broad, humane and conservative policy so auspiciously inaugurated by Gen. Lee, proceed to redeem the State. I hope, but hardly believe, the wily McClellan will afford us this opportunity. He will either stay where he is for the rest of the season—skirting with a portion of his army along this side of the river, in our front—or push a strong column in the direction of the Rappahannock, for the purpose of drawing us further into the interior, and thus enlarging his loop-holes of escape. The first scheme would keep us monotonously quiet where we are; the last, send us into winter quarters at the starting point of the campaign. No man more appreciates the importance of fighting the enemy now, while so large a portion of his troops are raw and undisciplined, than Gen. Lee, and his strategy will doubtless be such as to provoke the desired encounter.

To a man, the troops of this army feel an unbounded confidence in their Commander-in-Chief, and though he does fail to excite the same enthusiasm as Jackson, whose old hat sent along the lines would arouse a cheer at any time, he nevertheless possesses that profound respect which places him at once above their criticism. The universal sentiment of the army in this particular is—"Whatever Gen. Lee does is sure to be right; time will prove it."

A few words here concerning Maryland. Whatever may have been our ulterior object in crossing the Potomac, it is not to be told now. I can say positively, however, that ours was not an army of invasion. The immediate object, namely the capture of Harper's Ferry, was successfully accomplished, and we had to go into Maryland to attain it. But had there been no Harper's Ferry there would have been no consequent division and weakening of our columns, and these letters would be dated from altogether another locality. Maryland would have been separated from Pennsylvania by every connection, and the arms of the Confederacy be now encircling her borders. Though we should have left Baltimore and Washington alone for a time, the former to save her from the shells of Fort McHenry and a fleet of ships, and the latter because of its utter uselessness to us, the State would have been completely won over to the Confederate embrace. Our misfortune, looking at the general intentions of the campaign, consists in having been unavoidably forced into a contest at a point where it was not designed to fight a pitched battle, and with less than half our fighting strength to pit against the fresh legions of the enemy. Had the controlling circumstances been different, both the field and numbers would have been upon a different scale. Turned aside from his course, the wonder is that Gen. Lee so quickly adapted himself to the new exigency and fought his way out of Maryland with as much success as he marched into the State. With less than forty thousand men, deprived for two days of their rations, a large proportion barefooted, the balance of his army straggling, with ammunition wagons so blocked up in the rear by unforeseen contingencies that their contents were useless until late in the day, with many of his brigades not as large as regiments, and regiments no larger than companies, and these presenting their thin lines to the advancing clouds of an enemy, well equipped, united, and supplied with an abundance of ordnance and artillery, and finally encountering these for nearly fifteen hours, holding our own ground, with but one exception, (on the left,) at the end of the day, and, sleeping on the enemy's part of the field at night; and then, after twenty-four hours of quiet, re-crossing the Potomac, in good order, in the face of the foe, bringing away most of our wounded—a history does not attest a more glorious achievement, a more gallant defence, or a more effectual repulse to a proud aggressor. If, in the face of circumstances like these, McClellan claims a victory, let him enjoy it to his fill.

It is not less remarkable than encouraging to witness the extraordinary vigor with which the work of disciplining and reorganizing the army is being carried on. Every hour in the day the men may be seen marching to and fro, and performing the various evolutions of drill. The stragglers are returning to their commands, those who were broken down are restored to health, the hospitals have contributed thousands, and conscripts are coming in liberally from the South! These are comparatively well trained soldiers.

How much the army has been increased it is not now prudent to state, but I have the assurance of "one who knows" that we are in better fighting condition now than at any time within the last five months.

The hospitals at Winchester are being emptied as rapidly as possible, and the inmates removed to private houses, and to Staunton, Charlottesville and Richmond. May this not portend an early resumption of hostilities?

PERSONNE.

The Fever.—Last night we had copious rains, with thunder and lightning, which cooled the air somewhat.

There are 51 new cases of fever reported as having occurred yesterday. We have not been able to ascertain the mortality, but believe it to have been comparatively small. The greatly abated violence of the disease is a reason for profound gratitude.—*Wil. Journal, 10th.*

Fifty new cases are reported as having occurred yesterday. On Thursday there were two interments in Oakdale Cemetery. On Friday there were six; of these latter two were from the Sound, but both were citizens of Wilmington, and died of fever contracted here. The Mayor had issued orders for two coffins this morning by 10 o'clock.

The following table exhibits the progress of the disease during the seven days closing last night. The report of new cases is official. The deaths reported is based simply upon the interments in the Cemetery, and may therefore be slightly under the actual number, but only slightly:

	New Cases.	Deaths.
Saturday, October 4th,	43	10
Sunday " 5th,	63	9
Monday " 6th,	64	5
Tuesday " 7th,	62	4
Wednesday " 8th,	57	4
Thursday " 9th,	54	2
Friday " 10th,	52	6
	395	40

This exhibits a mortality not exceeding one-half of that for the previous seven days. The proportion of deaths to cases last week was about one in three;—this week it has not much exceeded one in ten, even making allowance for the fact that all the cases are reported, and possibly we may not be able to obtain all the deaths. *Ib. 11th.*

2D N. C. BATTALION.—Captain Charles E. Shober, of Greensborough, has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of this Battalion.

Promoted.—Lieut. Col. J. C. S. McDowell to be Colonel 54th N. C. Troops, *vice* Col. Wimbish resigned. Maj. K. M. Murchison to be Lieut. Col. Capt. Anderson Ellis to be Major.

Capt. S. D. Pool, 10th N. C. Troops, (artillery) to be Lieut. Col., *vice* Jno. L. Bridgers resigned. First Lieut. J. C. Manson to be Captain, *vice* Pool promoted.

Lincoln's Proclamation.—A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday, from Alexandria, states that he has been in Washington several times since the proclamation of Lincoln was issued. He represents that considerable apprehensions prevail at the Federal capital from the effect of the proclamation upon the conservative men of the army, where it is freely discussed and boldly denounced. He says that Lincoln's visit to the army some ten days since was at the solicitation of McClellan, who had become alarmed in consequence of the boldness with which this dissatisfaction was manifesting itself; many of the officers and men swearing they would never cross the Potomac until the proclamation was recalled.

The same gentleman states that immediately after Lincoln's return from the army of McClellan, Seigel left the entrenchments around Washington with 30,000 men, mostly new recruits, and at last accounts was in the neighborhood of Occoquan.—*Rich. Dispatch, 11th.*

Dr. Joseph Johnson, of Charleston, S. C., died on the 6th inst., at the age of 87. He had been President of the United States Branch Bank in its palmy days, and was in all respects one of the most eminent and esteemed citizens of Charleston.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Oct. 11.—New York and Baltimore papers of the 8th inst. have been received. They contain the following statements:—

Dispatches from Gen. Grant confirm and amplify the victory achieved at Corinth and the subsequent total rout of the rebels under Price and Van Dorn. On Sunday Ord and Hurlburt overtook the rebels in their retreat and drove them back five miles toward the Hatchie river in the direction of Corinth from which they were flying. Two batteries, many small arms, and 300 prisoners were captured. Gen. Rosecrans, under date of Monday, informs Gen. Grant that the enemy were totally routed, and throwing away everything. The pursuit was sharply followed by both Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Hurlburt, and the prospect seems good that the entire rebel force, 40,000 strong, will be either captured or dispersed.

The rebel loss is about 800 killed and from 1500 to 1800 wounded. We have 1500 prisoners at Corinth and 300 on the Hatchie river, and more constantly coming in. We have taken several thousand stand of arms, thrown away by the rebels in their flight. They are mostly new and of English make. Our loss, it is believed, will be 300 killed and 1000 wounded.

Gen. Oglesby (Federal) has died of his wounds.

Lincoln's Proclamation has dissatisfied the Army, so discussion of it has been prohibited. Gen. McClellan has issued orders on the subject defining specifically to the officers and soldiers the relation borne by them towards the civil authorities. Armed forces, he says, are raised and supported simply to sustain the civil authorities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto in all respects. Political discussions in the army, it is declared, tend to impair and destroy its discipline, and the ballot box is pointed out as the only proper remedy for political errors.

Dispatches from Louisville, dated the 7th, represent that Gen. Bragg's army is retreating towards Hall's Gap, pursued by the Federal forces. Lexington has been evacuated by the "Rebels." "Reliable individuals from Lexington say that a battle must ensue before the Rebels leave Kentucky."

A telegram dated Louisville 8th says: Saturday the Rebels inaugurated Richard Hawes as Governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort. Bragg and Humphrey Marshall made bitter anti-Union speeches.

The Union forces under Gen. Schofield in Southwest Missouri on Saturday attacked the Rebels at Newtonia. After a two hours' engagement, in which they suffered heavily, the Rebels broke and fled. It was understood they were concentrating their whole force at a point 12 miles distant, and Gen. Schofield was pushing rapidly forward with the expectation of renewing the battle on Sunday.

The execution of the draft was attended with great excitement in Cleveland, Ohio, particularly among the Germans and Irish, who were persuaded that the matter had been so arranged as to free the richer class. 300 infantry and artillery, with a cannon, were called out and so disposed of as to keep the crowd in check, and the draft was proceeded with without any special disturbance.

A Republican meeting was held in Faneuil Hall (Boston) Monday, which was addressed by Senator Sumner, at which George Francis Train, who volunteered to reply to him, was mobbed.

A dispatch in the Herald, from Washington on the 7th, under the heading of "The President's Life Considered in Danger," says:

The President's life is considered unsafe by many persons here. As in all great political and social crises there are now monomaniacs whose peculiar insanity points toward the assassination of the person who wields the power of the Government. Mutterings have been heard in reference to the President by persons who have this form of insanity in Washington, and the personal safety of the Commander in Chief ought to be looked after with the utmost diligence.

Cassius M. Clay made a speech in New York, Tuesday night, in which he said, if Seymour, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, and some of his supporters were hung, thousands of good lives might be saved. This was received with great applause.

Three Massachusetts regiments have been ordered to Newbern, N. C.

Gold is quoted in Baltimore and in New York on Wednesday at 124½; Exchange, 136.

From the Army.—We are without any additional particulars from the Army of the Potomac. Our latest advices represent everything as quiet on both sides of the line—the enemy holding position on the North side of the river, without any disposition to cross, and our own forces occupying their old position. Our soldiers in the interval are being clothed and shod.—*Dispatch, 11th.*

From Florida.—BALDWIN, Oct. 9.—The Federals at Jacksonville embarked, yesterday, and went down the river this morning early. Two large gun boats are still lying off the town. The Yankees have taken off all the negroes they could get—both slave and free.

From Kentucky.—BIG HILL, MADISON Co., Ky., Oct. 5.—A courier has just arrived from Frankfort. Richard Hawes, Provisional Confederate Governor, was installed in office yesterday. The military display surpassed anything ever before witnessed.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Louisville when the courier left Frankfort.

DIED,

In Sampson county, N. C., three of Mr. William and Mrs. Mary Rayner's children, as follows: MARIAH JANE on Thursday Oct. 2d, of sore throat, aged 7 years; JOSEPH on Sunday, of an accidental burn received a few days before, aged 3 years; MARTHA L., on Monday the 6th of Oct. of sore throat, aged 9 years. A few hours before she died she said, "mother, if I were well I should go distracted." "Why," said mother. "Because of little Jane and Josie," said Martha. "Do not grieve for them, for they are happy," said mother. "Yes, and I will soon be with them." What a consolation it is to parents to know that the Saviour of all who do his will, will suffer little children to come unto Him. J. L. A.

In Wilmington, on the 8th inst., Mrs. ELIZA MITCHELL, wife of Thomas Mitchell, aged 64 years. Also on the 7th inst., of yellow fever, Mr. ROBERT POWELL, aged 37 years and 11 months. Also, on the 8th inst., Mrs. M. A., wife of Capt. James Lawton, aged 42.

At Wrightsville Sound, 10th inst., of yellow fever contracted in Wilmington, JOSEPH J. LIPPITT, aged 34.

At Masonborough Sound, 9th inst., of yellow fever, J. W. K. DIX, aged 36.

In Smithville, Oct. 7th, of yellow fever contracted in Wilmington, Dr. JOHN F. HEATH, of the Army, of Petersburg, Va.

In Wilmington, on the 9th inst., of yellow fever, DENNIS DRISCOLL, aged 60 years, a native of Cork, Ireland.

On the 27th September, Mrs. LOUISE DASHER, a native of Germany, aged 37 years.

On the 9th Oct., JOSEPHINE LOUISE DASHER, aged 6 years.

On the 4th inst., of yellow fever, Mr. E. A. PIERSON, aged about 26 years, a native of Syracuse, New York.

In Sampson County, on the 13th Sept., Mr. JOHN H. SPEARMAN, aged 58 years.

Union Baptist Association.

THE Delegates of the Union Baptist Association having met with the Church at Mt. Gilead, Tuesday after the 1st Sunday in Oct. 1862, not constituting a quorum, adjourned to meet at the same place on Tuesday after the 2d Sunday in Nov. next. All Delegates are requested to attend.

O. M. MITCHELL, Clerk pro tem.
Oct. 8, 1862. 68-3tpd

For Sale.

A YOUNG WOMAN accustomed to house work. A good seamstress, washer and ironer. Apply to
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
October 13, 1862. 68-2t

Wagoners with Teams

CAN get loading for Raleigh by applying to
JOHN SHAW.
October 13. 1tpd

Horse Stolen.

MY HORSE was stolen out of my Stable on Thursday night last. Description: Sorrel, large and strong built, both hips skinned by some accident.

I will pay a liberal reward for the return of the horse, and a larger one for proof that will convict the thief.

SIMON BRANDT.
Fayetteville, Oct. 13, 1862. 68-2t

A Lady wishes to obtain

a situation as Music Teacher in a Seminary. References given if necessary.

Address box No. 214, Wilmington, N. C.
Oct. 9. 67-7tpd

WANTED.

A GOOD Cook, Washer and Ironer. Apply to
T. D. HAIGH.
Oct. 9, 1862. 67-1tf

For Sale.

TWO very likely young negro women—good house servants. Apply to E. H. EVANS, Executor.
Oct. 7. 67-2tpd

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 13.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Hog round 52½ to 54.
Beef on foot 12½. Retail 10 to 15.
Beeswax 50 to 60.
Butter 60 to 65.
Chickens 50.
Copperas—None.
Cotton 20.
Cotton Yarn $4 to $4 50 per bunch.
Eggs 35 to 40 per dozen.
Flaxseed 2 75 per bushel.
Flour—Family 25 50, Super $25.
Grain—Corn 1 65. Wheat 4 50. Rye $3 to 3 50. Oats 1 30.
Hides—Green 15 to 17; dry 40 to 45.
Iron $25 to $30.
Lard 35 to 40.
Liquors—N. C. Corn Whiskey $5 to

SUFFERING IN GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

Army Correspondence Savannah Republican.

WINCHESTER VA., Sept. 26, 1862.

I can recall no parallel instance in history, except Napoleon's disastrous retreat from Moscow, where an army has ever done more marching and fighting, under such great disadvantages, than Gen. Lee's has done since it left the banks of James river. It proceeded directly to the line of the Rappahannock, and moving out from that river, it fought its way to the Potomac, crossed that stream and moved on to Fredericktown and Hagerstown, had a heavy engagement at Boonsboro' Gap, and another at Crampton Gap below, fought the greatest pitched battle of the war at Sharpsburg, and then recrossed the Potomac back into Virginia. During all this time, covering the full space of a month, the trooops rested but four days! And let it always be remembered to their honor, that of the men who performed this wonderful feat, one-fifth of them were barefooted, one-half of them in rags, and the whole of them half famished. The country from the Rappahannock to the Potomac had been visited by the enemy with fire and sword, and our transportation was insufficient to keep the army supplied from so distant a base as Gordonsville; and when the provision trains would overtake the army, so pressing were the exigencies of their position, the men seldom had time to cook. Their difficulties were increased by the fact that their cooking utensils, in many cases, had been left behind, as well as everything else that would impede their movements. It was not unusual to see a company of starving men have a barrel of flour distributed to them, which it was utterly impossible for them to convert into bread with the means and time allowed to them. They could not procure even a piece of plank or a corn or flour sack, upon which to work up their dough.

Do you wonder, then, that there should have been stragglers from the army? That brave and true men should have fallen out of line from sheer exhaustion, or in their efforts to obtain a mouthful to eat along the roadside? Or that many seasoned veterans, the conquerors in the valley, at Richmond and Manassas, should have succumbed to disease and been forced back to the hospital? I look to hear a great outcry raised against the stragglers. Already lazy cavalry men and dainty staff officers and quartermasters, who are mounted and can forage the country for something to eat, are condemning the weary private, who, notwithstanding his body may be covered with dust and perspiration, and his feet with stone bruises, is expected to trudge along under his knapsack and cartridge box, on an empty stomach, and never to turn aside for a morsel of food to sustain his sinking limbs. Out upon such monstrous injustice! That there has been unnecessary stragglers, is readily admitted; but in a large majority of cases, the men have only to point to their bleeding feet, tattered garments and gaunt frames for an answer to the unjust charge.

No army on this continent has ever accomplished as much, or suffered as much, as the army of Northern Virginia within the last three months. At no period during the first Revolutionary war—not even at Valley Forge—did our forefathers in arms encounter greater hardships, or endure them more uncomplainingly.

But great as have been the trials to which the army has been subjected, they are hardly worthy to be named in comparison with the sufferings in store for it this winter, unless the people of the Confederate States, everywhere and in whatever circumstances, come to its immediate relief.

The men must have clothing and shoes this winter. They must have something to cover themselves when sleeping, and to protect themselves from the driving sleet and snow storms when on duty. This must be done, though our friends at home should have to wear cotton and sit by the fire. The army in Virginia stands guard this day, as it will stand guard this winter, over every hearthstone throughout the South. The ragged sentinel who may pace his weary rounds this winter on the bleak spurs of the Blue Ridge, or along the frozen valleys of the Shenandoah and Rappahannock, will also be your sentinels, my friend, at home. It will be for you and your household that he encounters the wrath of the tempest and the dangers of the night. He suffers and toils and fights for you, too, brave, true hearted women of the South. Will you not clothe his nakedness then? Will you not put shoes and stockings on his feet? Is it not enough that he has written down his patriotism in crimson characters along the battle road from the Rappahannock to the Potomac? And must his bleeding feet also impress their mark of fidelity upon the snows of the coming winter? I know what your answer will be. God has spoken through the women of the South, and they are his holy oracles in this day of trial and tribulation.

It is not necessary to counsel violent measures; but it is not expected that any person will be permitted to accumulate leather and cloth for purposes of speculation. The necessities of the army rise up like a mountain, and cannot, and will not, be overlooked. It was hoped at one time, that we might obtain winter supplies in Maryland. This hope was born after the army left Richmond, and has now miserably perished. The Government is unable to furnish the supplies; for they are not to be had in the country. If it had exercised a little foresight last spring and summer, when vessels were running the blockade, with cargoes of calico, linen and other articles of like importance, a partial supply at least of hats, blankets, shoes and woolen goods might have been obtained from England.

But whatever may be done by the people, *should be done immediately*. Not one moment can be lost that will not be marked, as by the second hand of a watch, with the pangs of a sufferer. Already the hills and valleys in this high latitude have been visited by frost, and the nights are uncomfortably cool to the man who sleeps upon the ground. Come up, then, men and women of the South, to this sacred duty. Let nothing stand between you and the performance of it. Neither pride, nor pleasure, nor personal ease and comfort, should withhold your hands from the holy work. The supply of leather and wool, we all know, is limited; but do what you can, and all you can, and as soon as you can. If you cannot send woolen socks, send half woolen or cotton socks; and so with under clothing, coats and pants. And if blankets are not to be had, then substitute comforts made of dyed osnaburgs stuffed with cotton. Anything that will keep off the cold will be acceptable.

If the Army of Virginia could march through the South just as it is—ragged and almost barefooted and hatless—many of the men limping along and not quite well of their wounds or sickness, yet cheerful and not willing to abandon their places in the ranks—their clothes riddled with balls and their banners covered with the smoke and dust of battle, and shot into tatters, many of them inscribed with "Williamsburg," "Seven Pines," Gaines' Mill," "Garnett's Farm," "Front Royal," "McDowell," "Cedar Run," and other victorious fields—if this army of veterans, thus clad and shod, with tattered uniforms and banners, could march from Richmond to the Mississippi, it would produce a sensation that has no parallel in history since Peter the Hermit led his swelling hosts across Europe to the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre.

I do not write to create alarm, or to produce a sensation, but to arouse the people to a sense of the true condition of the army.

THE 48th NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

A correspondent of the Charlotte Democrat writes from this Regiment:—

On the night of the 16th, at 1 A. M., we left Harper's Ferry for Sharpsburg via Shepherdstown and again crossed the Potomac into Maryland. On the 17th we were drawn up in line of battle, soon after daylight in Gen. D. H. Hill's division on the right of the centre, there listening to the heavy firing on our left, until about 10 o'clock, when we were ordered hastily to support our left, under Jackson, sorely pressed by nearly the whole force of the enemy. We rushed forward at a double quick for about two miles and went forthwith into action, with 700 men rank and file, charging through a wood shelled by the enemy and through which grape and canister and rifle balls were pouring thick as hail. Onward rushed the 48th and the whole brigade through the woods, leaving many wounded and some dead, and, I am sorry to say, some of the living unhurt, behind us. We charged over a fence about 100 yards in front of the enemy's terrible battery of 18 guns, belching death and destruction at every discharge. We rushed forward still to within 30 yards of the enemy's batteries and they evidently began to waver, but our lines were broken in consequence of the want of drill and discipline in our new recruits, the conscripts, who fought well for raw troops, but understood but little of marching in line of battle. The regiment was thrown into confusion and driven back with great slaughter, many of our wounded being taken prisoners. An effort was made by the Lieut. Colonel to rally the Regiment under cover of a hill in the woods, but in vain; a considerable portion of the Regiment he afterwards succeeded in rallying behind a stonewall near the woods, and was afterwards joined by the Colonel with a few others. Here the 2d South Carolina and 13th or 22d Mississippi regiments rallied with us. We suffered a severe shelling here but stood our ground until late in the evening when we were ordered over to our extreme left, where we were subjected to one of the most terrific shellings we had ever experienced. Some few were slightly wounded by it. We remained on the field near our battle-ground all night without eating anything but a few roasting ears since we left Harper's Ferry—about 24 hours—and slept on the ground without covering. We continued there on the next day—neither party wishing to begin the fight—and we buried our killed and collected our wounded.

We had 33 killed, 217 wounded, and about 60 missing—most of the latter are supposed to have got lost from their Regiment and are straggling about trying to find it.

The other Regiments from North Carolina did nobly—the 27th in particular, who drove the enemy from their batteries, and lost two-thirds of their men.

Death of Capt. Glenn.—We record with deep regret the death of Capt. Chalmers Glenn, of Rockingham, of the 13th regiment. He fell in the battle of Sharpsburg, and was buried by his comrades on the field, his grave having been dug with their bayonets. Peace to his ashes. A nobler soldier sleeps not in our soil.

Raleigh Standard.

Capt. W. T Marsh—We regret to learn that this gallant officer received a wound in the battle of Sharpsburg, of which he died on the 24th September. Captain M. belonged to the 2d State Troops, having entered the service at the beginning of the war. He was a young man of much promise. He was a member of the last Legislature from Beaufort County, and had been re-elected a member of the present Legislature.—*Ib.*

Col. D. K. McRae.—We see it stated that Col. McRae, of the 5th N. C. Regiment, was slightly wounded at Sharpsburg. His Brigadier General, Garland, was first killed, when McRae took charge of the Brigade, and although wounded continued with it until the close of the fight, and then after having his wound dressed again went on duty. Col. McRae has rendered gallant service, and really deserves promotion, which we suppose he will now receive.—*Char. Dem.*

The Fever.—43 new cases are reported as having occured on Saturday, and 63 yesterday (Sunday) being much the largest yet reported for any one day.

The number of interments in Oakdale Cemetery on Saturday was ten, one being from the country, the number of interments on Sunday was nine, two being from the country. All however, had gone from town, carrying with them the disease contracted here.

It is evident then that the scope of the disease is increasing, although the mortality appears to be rather diminishing. Certainly the number of deaths in proportion to cases is much smaller. We must bear in mind, however, that the effect of the large accession of new cases yesterday cannot appear in the mortality reports for some days, as few die immediately.

The weather to day is somewhat cooler. In fact it is cool enough for comfort, although hot under the sun, the thermometer standing at 76 in the shade at 11½ a. m. This change with the rain of yesterday, seems rather to have aggravated the disease, as the number of new cases reported yesterday exceeds that of any former day by at least fifty per cent. We fear that we shall be called upon to chronicle a heavy mortality within the next few days. God send that we may be mistaken.—*Wil. Journal, 6th.*

List of Casualties 46th N. C. Troops.

The following is a list of the casualties in the 46th N. C. Troops, Col E. D. Hall, commanding, W. A. Jenkins, Lieut. Col., Wm L. Saunders, Major, (the latter promoted on the field for gallant conduct under fire):

From the State Journal.

HEADQUARTERS, 46th N. C. Troops,
Near Martinsburg, Sept. 20, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: Please find enclosed the list of casualties in the 46th N. C. Troops during the battle of the 17th, near Sharpsburg, Md. I have not time to make a full report as our troops are now moving.

Very respectfully, R. MALLETT, Adj't.

Company A.—Killed: Privates Duncan Kellehan, Rhodes Phillips. Wounded: Serg't L L Phillips; Privates W Phillips, D A Council, J T Smith.

B.—Wounded: Capt N N Fleming, leg; Privates Jas Pearson, arm, W N Mayhew, Henry Owens, Christian Waggoner, Jno Crawley, latter four very slightly.

C.—Wounded: Lieut W A J Nicholson, slightly; Privates David Collins, head, J C Ellington, shoulder, Jas Roberts, hand.

D.—Wounded: Wm Stewart, shoulder; Sam Jones, breast, J S Watson, shoulder, and Neill Campbell, nose, with pieces of shell; Duncan McMillan, badly in belly by Minnie ball, D J McKenzie, slightly.

E.—Wounded: Walter Brinkley, hip, Walter Mangum, foot, W T Mangum, leg, H L Obviant, and Andrew Harris, head, S W Day, hip, Jno Wheeler, ankle, W H Quarles, knee. Wm Goss, and Wm Woods, stunned by bursting of a shell. Missing: Daniel Kennedy.

F.—Wounded: Sidney Farrell, breast, slightly.

G.—Wounded: Lieuts R H Sheen, R P Troy, R W Stenson, Privates S Floyd, T O Johnson, all slightly, M Gordy, L Hunt, and P Hoyle, seriously, P C Russell, and W H Whitney, severely, Thos Brooks, D H Cox. Missing: L Kindley.

H.—Killed: Daniel L Riddle, color bearer. Wounded: Lieut C C Goldston, arm; Privates Angus Stokes and Abel Riddle, slightly.

I.—Wounded: Lieut Isaac Herring, hand, Corp'l Jas E Ezzell, arm; Privates Lewis Tew, back, Jno B Ezzell, thigh, Allen S Barden, arm.

K.—Killed: Reuben Sigman, W P Bollinger, latter by accident. Wounded: Doctor Finger, Jno Foy; Jos Gault, J S Hait, Jno Hobb, J S Keisler, C R Rink, Jos Shrence, Wilburn Setzer, Henry Neans.

Death of a Minister.—Rev. Frank Stanly, minister of the M. E. Church, in Danville, was suddenly taken with an epileptic fit, while attending to his duties in the Sunday School, on Sunday last, and died at 1 o'clock P. M

OPERATIONS AT I-U-KA.

The following description of the capture of I-u-ka, by Gen. Price, and of the battle there between him and Rosecranz, says the Richmond Enquirer of the 7th, is extracted from the letter of a soldier and officer who was in position to know accurately everything of which he writes, and whose high character gives to his narrative the character of veritable history. It is the clearest and most complete account of the operations at I-u-ka that we have seen. The false statement by which Rosecranz and his government attempted to impose on Gen. Price, is a fresh proof of their dishonesty. But Gen. Price, like a true patriot, had faith in his countrymen and courage in his heart, and his faith and courage were his protection:

HEADQUARTERS MAJ. GEN. PRICE,
I-U-KA, MISS., Sept. 18, 1862.

Leaving Tupelo on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, fifty miles below Corinth, we reached this place on Sunday, the Yankees retreating to their centre at Burrisville. The forces of the enemy are under Rosecranz, and number about 35,000 men, more than double our own, and withal veterans, chiefly from the Northwest.

Before the enemy left Iuka arrangements had been made by them to burn the depots, but our arrival was so sudden they failed in so doing, and we captured about $500,000 worth of commissary and quartermaster supplies. They made off, however, with 2,700 negroes, and they have robbed this region along the railroad to Huntsville, of not less than 10,000; at the same time burning the residences of the true men of the South.

* * I was broken off from the above letter by firing in the direction of our lines, but the battle was not fought until the following day, the 19th, in the afternoon. Rosecranz having concentrated in our front 15,000 men, and on our right flank, on the Eastport road 10,000 men, and on our left flank about 5,000 in the direction of the Jacinto road, sent in a messenger, under a flag of truce, bearing a telegraphic dispatch, purporting to be official, and from the Washington Government, representing that Lee, Jackson and Longstreet, with their armies in Maryland had been cut to pieces and cut off with their communications from Richmond; and this being the case, he assured the Contederate officer commanding at Iuka that the war was virtually at an end; that he was surrounded so that he could not escape capture; and that he gave him the privilege of surrendering, "to save a useless effusion of blood." Gen. Price replied, "that he placed no reliance on the dispatch as to Lee, Jackson and Longstreet; that he did not believe his army could be either whipped in fight, or captured, and that he invited Gen. Rosecranz to come and try the experiment of an attack upon him." Accordingly that afternoon Rosecranz made his attack, and I assure you it was terrible. I was in the midst of it all, with Gen. Price. The attack was in front. It was met by two brigades only, the rest of our forces having been so disposed as to meet the two flanking forces on the Eastport and Jacinto roads, which, however, had not yet reached their positions on the field. With these two brigades we finally drove back the forces in front and pursued them about one mile, killing from 700 to 1,200, and capturing nine cannon, spiking five and bringing away four.

We lost in killed and wounded, about 300. That night we held the position first taken by the enemy, and slept upon it, both parties prepared for a renewal of the conflict the next day; but Gen. Price, seeing the danger of the arrival on the next morning along the Eastport and Jacinto roads, of fifteen thousand fresh troops, on both flanks, issued orders to the army for retiring to this point. We quietly commenced the movement of our trains and troops about three o'clock on the morning of the 20th, and by sunrise had perfected the movement so completely that we reached this point, forty miles distant, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, without the loss of a wagon, although the train was miles in length. About eight o'clock the enemy came up to our rear guard, but were driven back with slaughter by the artillery and cavalry of General Maury, in command of the rear guard.

You may imagine the danger which encompassed me on the field when I tell you that as soon as the firing commenced along our front, Gen. Price and Staff rode forward to the centre of the line, and by the time we got there the fight had become hot, both with cannon and musketry. Now suddenly opened upon us, like a thunder storm, a battery of nine guns, on an eminence in the woods, in point blank range for grape and cannister. Gen'l Little, commanding the troops engaged on our side, was instantly killed by the side of Gen. Price, while I was on the other side of the latter, having been called up a short time before to read a despatch to Gen. Price. I saw the instant contact of the ball in the forehead and heard the crash through the skull bone and brain, and saw the first gush and spout of blood. Young Price dismounted and lifted him to the ground, for, strange to say, he did not fall from the saddle. At the next moment Gen. Whitfield rode up, shot through the inner shoulder, and with the shoulder broken and the other arm abraded. I saw the leaves cut away near the tail of Gen. Price's horse, while yet another ball winded the General's leg. Grape shot fell as thick as hail around us, and explosive missiles topped the trees overhead. For 30 minutes I thought all would perish. Orders were issued to carry the battery, and after two other regiments had broke, the Texas and Louisiana regiments, aided by Whitfield's command, unflinchingly advanced to the charge, took the nine guns, bringing off four and spiking five; and drove back the enemy nearly a mile. Gen. Greer's brigade of Missourians was now ordered to the front, and formed in line. Night set in, and the combat closed. We escaped, under the protecting hand of God, unhurt.

The main object of the move to Iuka has been fully accomplished, although we have fallen back to this point. That object was to keep Rosecranz employed, so as to prevent his junction with Buell against Bragg. The latter insisted upon a movement under any circumstances. From this point Gen's Price and Van Dorn will, in a day or two co-operate against Corinth, perhaps, and give a more general battle to Rosecranz, who, I confidently predict, will be defeated and crushed.

Molasses and Sugar.—The Selma (Ala.) Reporter says that the Mississippi Valley is full of Molasses and sugar, and these articles are now selling at very nearly the old prices at Vicksburg. Indeed, says the Reporter, we are informed that good sugar can be bought there at ten cents per pound and molasses at twenty five cents per gallon. As our Western market will soon be restored to us, we may confidently look for prices to come down, and that speedily.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, a gentleman who can teach Latin, to take charge of a small family school. Testimonials of good moral character required. A moderate salary will be given. J. C. SMITH.
Averasboro', Harnett Co., Sept. 24. 64*4t

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

THE MILITARY EXEMPTION ACT.

A Bill to exempt certain persons from military service, and to repeal the act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the army of the Confederate States," approved 21st April 1862.

1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service in the field, by reason of bodily or mental incapacity or imbecility, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; the Vice President of the Confederate States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State Governments, including postmasters appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and such clerks in their offices as are allowed by the Postmaster-General, and now employed, and excluding all other postmasters, their assistants and clerks; and, except such State officers as the several States may have declared, or may hereafter declare by law to be liable to militia duty; the members of both Houses of the Congress of the Confederate States, and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks now in the offices of the Confederate and State governments, authorized by law, receiving salaries or fees.

All volunteer troops heretofore raised by any State since the passage of the act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved April 16th, 1862, while such troops shall be in active service under State authority, provided that this exemption shall not apply to any person who was liable to be called into service by virtue of said act of April 16th, 1862.

All pilots and persons engaged in the merchant marine service; the president, superintendents, conductors, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers, managers, station agents, section masters, two expert track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of railroad companies, not to embrace laborers, porters and messengers; the president, general superintendent and operators of telegraph companies, the local superintendent and operators of said companies not to exceed four in number at any locality but that at the seat of government of the Confederate States; the president, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerk and mechanics in the active service and employment of all companies engaged in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats, and engineers thereon employed.

One editor of each newspaper now being published, and such employees as the editor or proprietor may certify upon oath to be indispensable for conducting the publication; the public printer, and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State Governments; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties.

All persons who have been and now are members of the Society of Friends and the Association of Dunkards, Nazarenes, and Mennonists, in regular membership in their respective denominations, provided members of the Society of Friends, Nazarenes, Mennonists and Dunkards, shall furnish substitutes, or pay a tax of $500 each into the public Treasury.

All physicians who now are and for the last five years have been in actual practice of their profession.

All shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon makers, millers and their engineers, millwrights, skilled and actually employed at their regular vocation in the said trades, habitually engaged in working for the public and whilst so actually employed; provided said persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled and actually employed at the time as their regular vocation in one of the above trades, which affidavit shall only be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated.

Provided further, That the exemptions herein granted to persons by reason of their peculiar mechanical or other occupation or employment not connected with the public service shall be subject to the condition that the products of the labor of such exempts, or of the companies and establishments with which they are connected, shall be sold and disposed of by the proprietors at prices not exceeding seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, or within a maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of War under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it is further provided that if the proprietors of any such manufacturing establishment shall be shown upon evidence to be submitted to and judged of by the Secretary of War to have violated, or in any manner evaded, the true intent and spirit of the foregoing proviso, the exemptions therein granted shall no longer be extended to them, superintendents or operatives in said establishments, but they, and each and every one of them, shall be forthwith enrolled under the provisions of this act, and ordered into the Confederate army, and shall in no event be again exempted therefrom by reason of said manufacturing establishments or employment therein.

All superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular physicians, nurses, and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind. In each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary.

Superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories, paper mills, and superintendents and managers of wool carding machines, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, provided the profits of such establishments shall not exceed seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, to be determined upon oath of the parties, subject to the same penalties for violation of the provisions herein contained as are hereinbefore provided in case of other manufacturing and mechanical employments.

All presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools, and theological seminaries who have been regularly engaged as such for two years preceding the passage of this act.

All artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establishment of the government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof, as necessary for such establishment; also all artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establishments of such persons as are or may be engaged under contracts with the Government in furnishing arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, saddles, harness, and army supplies, provided that the chief of the ordnance bureau, or some ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of the operatives required in such establishment; all persons employed in the manufacture of arms, or ordnance of any kind by the several States; or by contractors to furnish the same to the several State Governments, whom the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunboats, engines, sails, or other articles necessary to the public defence under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, managers, mechanics, and miners employed in the production and manufacture of salt, to the extent of twenty bushels per day, and of lead and iron, and all persons engaged in making charcoal for making pig and bar iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners, and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a State, or in works employed in the production of iron for the Confederate States.

One male citizen for every 500 head of cattle, for every 250 head of horses or mules, and one shepherd for every 500 head of sheep, of such persons as are engaged exclusively in raising stock, provided there is no white male adult not liable to do military duty engaged with such person in raising said stock.

To secure the proper police of the country, one person either as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service, and in States having no such law one person, as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and, furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes on two or more plantations within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations.

Also, a regiment raised under and by authority of the State of Texas for the frontier defence, now in the service of said State, while in such service; and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied on account of justice, equity, or necessity, ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States; provided that the exemptions herein above enumerated shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

2. That the act entitled "an act to exempt certain persons from enrolment for service in the armies of the Confederate States," approved the 21st April, 1862, is hereby repealed.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of Court, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday the 15th of November 1862,
One Lot on Old Street, adjoining Baptist Church lot.
One Horse and Dray.
One Pew in the Episcopal Church.
Two shares Western Plank Road Stock.
Four shares Fay. and Raleigh Plank Road Stock.
Two shares Southern Plank Road Stock.
On a credit of six months, purchasers giving bond with approved security. B. W. ROBINSON,
Surviving Ex'r of O. P. Stark.
Oct. 1, 1862. 66*ts

A CARD.

Camp Hale, near Fort Fisher, N. C., Aug. 1862.

THE undersigned, a private in the Army of the Confederate States, respectfully announces himself a candidate for Chief Clerk of the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Having passed two Winters in close intimacy with former Legislative bodies, he trusts that he has considerable acquaintance with the duties of the position. HENRY E. COLTON.
Aug. 25. 54tf

Fayetteville Female High School.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 29th of September.

The scholastic year will be divided into two terms; the 1st of 13 weeks, commencing 29th of Sept. and ending 24th Dec.; the second of 27 weeks, commencing 1st of Jan'y and ending July 1st.

Parents and Guardians intending to patronize this School are earnestly requested to apply for circulars containing full particulars in regard to terms, &c., *before* the opening of the School.

Rev. WM. HOOPER, } Principals.
T. C. HOOPER, }
July 17, 1862. 43-t15Jpd

Salem Female Academy,
SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.

IN order to prevent disappointments, the undersigned hereby gives notice that no more scholars can be received into Salem Female Academy at this time. The school is filled to its utmost capacity,—hence parents and others are requested, under no circumstances, to bring on children unless they have a written assurance of a later date than this card, that they will be received ROBT. DeSCHWEINITZ
Sept. 18, 1862. 63-4wpd

Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of a small school. The applicant must be well qualified, and come well recommended. A liberal price will be paid. For particulars apply to ALVA SMITH,
Fair Bluff, N. C.
Sept. 23, 1862 64-3t*3tpd

Administration Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administratrix on the Estate of Jas Sundy, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them to Wm. McL. McKay within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. CATHARINE SUNDY, Adm'x.
Aug. 4, 1862. 49- t

Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of Angus Shaw, will offer for sale on MONDAY, the 13th day of OCTOBER, at the plantation on the Wilmington Road, 3 miles below Fayetteville, the following articles of perishable property:

1 Corn Sheller, 1 Carriage, 1 Buggy, 1 Wagon, Ploughs, a small lot of Corn and Fodder, 1 Saddle, 1 set Harness, 1 Cutting Knife, a few articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A credit of six months will be given, and bonds with approved security will be required.
JAMES JENKINS, Administrator.
Sept. 19. 62-ts

ARMY HARNESS.

I AM prepared to manufacture all kinds of Wagon Harness for Army use. I tan my leather and can give good bargains. Agents will do well to send their orders to me as they shall have prompt attention, and sent off in quick dispatch. JOHN CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., }
June 13, 1862. } 34tf

LOOK AT THIS!
THE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,
Fronting 300 feet and in the business portion of the Town,
contains more spacious and well ventilated Rooms than any Hotel in the State,
and my Patrons say my Condiments are very good for the times.
T. WADDILL, Proprietor.
May 20, 1862. 27y

$10 Reward.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of my man CALVIN, who ranaway from me about three weeks ago.

I will also pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for sufficient evidence to convict any person of harboring him. Calvin is about 42 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black, and weighs about 150 pounds; he wears small gold rings in his ears. He is a boat or ship carpenter, and well known about Fayetteville and Wilmington. He sometimes calls himself Calvin Johnson.
THEO. EVANS.
June 30, 1862. 38tf

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Company.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT & DIRECTORS.

THE next annual meeting of this Company will be held at Lincolnton on Wednesday, the 22d day of October next. Trains for the accommodation of the Stockholders will leave Charlotte and Cherryville on the morning of that day.

From and after the 21st instant, the Transfer Books will be closed. JAS. I. McCALLUM, Sec'y.
Sept. 17, 1862. 62-tm

EDUCATIONAL.

A SITUATION as Instructor would be accepted by a gentleman who is a graduate of a Southern College, and who has several years experience in teaching.
Address "ALPHA" Little Rock, S. C.
Sept. 15. 62-4tpd

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1862.

James McMillan, David McKeller and wife Mary, Alexander McMillan and Catharine Jane McMillan *vs.* Archibald McMillan.
Petition for Partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arch'd McMillan, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court and answers the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Aug. 1862.
58*6tpd] JNO. A ROWLAND, Clk.

State of North Carolina,
CHATHAM COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term 1862.

Charles M. Snipes and others *vs.* P. J. Snipes and C. M. Snipes.
Petition to divide Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Marion Snipes is a non-resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this Petition, and that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of said Court at office in Pittsboro', this 8th day of Sept. 1862.
61*6tpd. R. C. COTTEN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.—Fall Term, 1862.

Isabella Yance *vs.* William M. Yance.
Petition for Divorce.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, William M. Yance, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said William M. Yance to appear at the next Term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1862, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition for Divorce, or Judgment pro confesso will be taken against him and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1861.
62*6wpd] W. A. HUSKE, C. M. E.

VALUABLE HOTEL FOR SALE
AT HIGH POINT, N. C.

BEING engaged in other pursuits, we have concluded to sell the very valuable four story BRICK HOTEL, opposite the Depot. This Hotel is well known to the traveling public. It is now being kept by the Misses Barbee; has been well patronized, even to the capacity of accommodations; the traveling custom is very great; besides it is an Eating House (supper and Breakfast) for the Rail Road travel; it is one of the best Hotels along the N. C. Rail Road, in fact, equal to the best in the State.

As this property is well known, we deem it unnecessary to further describe it. Any person wishing to keep a Hotel, or invest his money profitably, may find in this property an extraordinary opportunity.

This valuable property will be sold at public sale on the 17th day of October next; possession given 1st Jan'y 1863. Terms easy; made known on day of sale.

The Misses Barbee, the present occupants, will sell on reasonable terms the most of the furniture now used in the House. JOHN CARTER.
W. SHEEK.
Sept. 30, 1862. 65-ts

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
AT HIGH POINT, N. C.

ON Friday, October 17th, 1862, I will sell, to the highest bidder, five lots in the town of High Point, being the premises hitherto occupied by the High Point Female School. On one of the lots is a three-story BRICK BUILDING, containing 24 rooms; six of them 18 by 19 feet each; 9, 11 by 15 feet each; 4, 16 by 15 feet each, and one 33 by 15 feet. The other four rooms are in a wing, which contains also, a private stair-case. There is a two-story porch the full length of each front of the main building. Besides this building, the premises include a good Smoke-house and Pantry; a fine Brick Building containing kitchen, wash-room, ironing-room and clothes room; a servant's Dwelling House with two rooms; a very good stable with 15 stalls; and other necessary out-buildings, besides two wells of the purest water, each furnished with a good wooden pump. The garden cannot be surpassed.

The construction of this main building, as well as its location in the *very heart* of the village, and within 75 yards of the Railroad Station, render it peculiarly adapted for use as a Hotel. The premises include every convenience necessary for such an establishment.

Possession will be given to the purchaser on the 20th of December next.

Terms:—One-third of the purchase money payable on the 24th October 1862; one third April 24th, 1863, and the remainder October 24th, 1863.

By order of the Court of Equity for Guilford County.
S. LANDER, Commissioner.
Sept. 30, 1862. 65ts

Headquarters 54th Reg't N. C. Militia,

COMMISSIONED Officers of the 54th Reg't are hereby commanded to assemble in the Town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday 14th day of October, all Conscripts in their commands, and all soldiers absent from their Regiments without leave, provided with 3 days' rations, ready to proceed to the Camp of Instruction near Raleigh.

All officers refusing or neglecting to comply with the above order will subject themselves to the penalties of Court-Martial and consequent reduction to the ranks.

WM. McL. McKAY,
Col. 54th Reg't N. C. Militia.
G. H HAIGH, Adj't.
Sept. 29, 1862.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 22, 1862.

THE $50 Bounty will be paid to all men who come into Camp under this call before they leave to join their Regiments.
65- J. G. MARTIN, Adj't General.

OFFICE OF THE ACT'G ASS'T QUARTERMASTER,
Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1862.

Wood wanted.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 20th of the present month, for the delivery of two hundred and ten cords of good *sound* black-jack wood, (210,) at the rate of thirty (30 cords) per month. The wood to be delivered at the Arsenal, where it will be properly corded. It must conform *strictly* to the standard measurement for cord wood, viz: 8' x 4' x 4'. Proposals to be marked "Proposals for wood for Act'g Ass't Quartermaster."

MATTHEW P. TAYLOR,
1st Lieut. Corps Art'y, P. A. C. S.,
66-2w and Act'g Ass't Quartermaster.

FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, an excellent Family Horse.
Address "W," at this Office.
Oct. 4 66-3t

After this date I will pay Five Cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish. D. MURPHY.
Oct. 2, 1862 65

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his plantation on the West side of Cape Fear, near Gray's Creek P. O., 14 miles below Fayetteville.

There are 191 acres of LAND, 75 of it good farming land and about 50 in cultivation.

There is a new dwelling house, and all necessary outhouses.

For further information apply on the premises.
JAMES M. FOY.
Cumberland Co., Sept. 30, 1862. 65-3tpd

OIL AND LAMP BLACK.

TANNERS' and LUBRICATING OIL.
LAMP BLACK in barrels. For sale by
JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 7. 6-tf

Western Railroad Office,
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 27, 1862.

FOR the purpose of increasing the capital stock of this Company, to enable it to extend the Road from the Coal Fields to the North Carolina Road, the following gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners to receive subscribers in their several neighborhoods, viz:

At Gulf—L J Haughton, Brooks Harris,